

The Quarry, Friday, April 21, 1972. ***'Positive and unhysterical'*** Photo / Peterson

City On A Hill Press

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John Marcum is Merrill's provost elect; Stephin Toulmin highly favored for Crown

MARCUM, A WHITE, HAS BACKGROUND IN AFRICAN STUDIES

BY SUSAN STANGL
Staff Writer

The search for a new Merrill provost has finally come to an end with the selection of John Arthur Marcum.

Marcum, an expert on Portuguese Africa, spent the academic year 19691970 as a Visiting Professor of Politics at Merrill College.

The search committee was composed of Crown Provost Kenneth Thimann, five Merrill faculty and four Merrill students elected by the students of Merrill College.

Marcum's appointment only awaits approval by the Regents before Chancellor McHenry makes the final announcement.

Born in San Jose, Marcum received his A.B. and Ph.D. degrees from Stanford, and his M.A. from Columbia University. He has held teaching positions at Stanford, Colgate University, Lincoln University and the University of Pennsylvania, as well as several other positions as a guest lecturer. He has also been employed in research and advisory capacities concerned with Africa for the government and other agencies. His numerous publications include anthologies, periodicals, and the first volume of his book, *The Angolan Revolution*, the second volume of which is now in progress.

At present he is serving as a Visiting Professor at the Center on International Studies, University of Denver.

When he was a member of the African Studies Association, he was one of the few whites in the organization to side with the blacks in recognizing the necessity of the group's becoming politically active.

He believed they should speak out against imperialism in Africa, as did the blacks, whereas most of the whites wanted to keep the group on a purely scholarly plane. The group finally broke up into two splinter groups, the blacks and the whites.

See Back Page

Small strike Continues at UCSC

BY KATIE SULLIVAN
Fine Arts Editor

In a highly positive and unhysterical fashion, between 600 and 800 UCSC community members concerned about the recent escalation of the war in Indochina met Monday at 1:30pm in the Upper Quarry to discuss their role in the nationwide protest and strike activities.

The meeting began with a review of the recent developments in Indochina, progressed to individual run-down of proposed and presently operating activities and terminated with discussion of various strike proposals and a vote to determine the nature of a strike at UCSC.

There was not a great deal of new news about the developments in the war, or at least no unexpected developments were brought up. The news mainly concerned further elaboration on already disclosed facts such as:

—The 24-hour lull in the bombing during the middle of last week was found to have immediately followed the U.S. bombing of an English merchant ship in Haiphong Harbor. Before it was not known why the lull had occurred.

—The "accidental" bombing of the Russian ship, also in Haiphong Harbor, could not have been accidental, as the ship was strafed. ("strafing", for those of you who ae unaware, is a technique wherein a swift succession of many planes nose dive within range of a ship's deck with machine guns going all the way, riddle the deck with bullets and as silently steal away.)

There was, however, more news concerning world reaction to those developments. Massive student demonstrations against the United States government occurred in Barcelona, Paris and London over the weekend.

At last count, 180 colleges and universities across the nation were on strike in various forms, most of them "until the war ends" or at least indefinitely. At Harvard the Pan-African Lib had taken over the administration building, demanding that all the University's stockholdings in war-related firms be relinquished. They were not.

After the mini news broadcast, representatives from different groups engaged in anti-war efforts spoke concerning these activities.

The Santa Cruz Society of Friends was engaged in organizing a war boycott, mainly recruiting from people in the greater Santa Cruz community, but welcoming students' energy input. Their main targets were to be Gulf Atomic, IT&T and General Motors. Their spokesman, whose name could not be clearly heard (as Howard Shontz had turned off the electricity in the Quarry and there was no amplification) stated:

"In a society where people are deprived of direct political power it is necessary to use their indirect economic power to achieve their ends. Anything that gives an audible and visible show of an abhorrence of war is extremely important."

A meeting to discuss the organization of the boycott will be held at 118 Miles St. Saturday April 29 at 7:30pm.

BEACH BUMS

The Vietnam Veterans Against the War read a collective statement, the gist of which was: they do not support a complete academic strike—too many people would go to the beach, as they did before. They proposed that people devote their spare time to civil disobedience & "disrupting this machine." They will be maintaining a constant picket line at the draft board and ask that women especially become concerned with this particular activity, since the Equal Rights Bill will undoubtedly soon be passed and women will be subject to the draft.

A spokesman for the Medical Committee for Vietnam, Mark Vassar, told the meeting later that afternoon to discuss the organization of people interested in developing ways to pick up funds for North Vietnamese people "that we're blowing to shit over there." The address to which money can be sent it:

The Medical Aid Committee for Vietnam
PO Box 100
36 Wellington St.
London, WC2E7BE

Plans were disclosed for a demonstration at Fort Ord Saturday April 29 and a Children-Parent march, detailed elsewhere in this paper.

The extension 4154 was given as a general information number where details on all these activities can be obtained.

See Page 2

Chicano school boycott in Watsonville Protests plan to end double sessions

20 UCSC STUDENTS AID C.O.P.E. IN "ALTERNATIVE SCHOOL" EFFORT

BY ALRED ARTEAGA
Special to the Press

20 UCSC students have volunteered to serve as part time teachers for about 60 Chicano children boycotting the schools in Watsonville.

The Union de Padred de Familia has established an alternate school there, presently located in the basement of a church.

The kindergarten through eighth-grade children are out of school in protest to the recent adoption of the 45-15 school plan.

The year-round school plan has been opposed by the Chicano community since its initial suggestion in January, although Grace Arcenaux, head of Comunidad Organication para Educacion (COPE), at first supported the plan.

The 45-15 plan is the Pajaro Valley Unified School District's alternative to double sessions in order to cope with overcrowded conditions. It calls for the division of the school year into four equal periods with a three week break between each.

Students in addition would start these periods in four different groups in rotating intervals so that at all times one group is out of school while three are in.

The plan begins a one-year trial this July, at five of the nineteen schools in the district. It is thus at present only a partial replacement for double sessions, as only those five schools on the plan will be free of the double session.

The opposition to the plan from the Chicano community has primarily centered on the absence of the summer vacation.

Many of the people are farm workers and depend on their children geing employed during the summer months.

The district superintendant has proposed that a review board be established to screen those 12 and older who must work and allow them the summer off if they attend special classes during the regular 3 week breaks.

This seems infeasible to the community for at best it would segregate the Chicanos into the same period-group so that they could work the summer — thus isolating them from other students.

Another point in the 45-15 plan that angers Chicanos is that it

See Back Page

CALENDAR OF ANTIWAR ACTIVITIES

Exclusive to the Press from a Staff Writer

THURSDAY, APRIL 27:

9:00: Medical Aid to Vietnam Committee in Stevenson Jully Room.
10:45: William Domhoff on how foreign policy is made in the U.S. in the Stevenson Jolly Room.
10:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.: Picketing at the draft board and recruiting center at 1729 Seabright Ave. near Water, sponsored by Vietnam Veterans Against the War.
1:00: Radical History, Chatiner, Jully Room.
1:30: Radical History, Chatiner, Jolly Room.
1:00: Third World Coalition Meeting, Crown-Merrill Recreation Room.
3:00: Vietnam War History: An Imperialist Analysis, Lusting (Berkeley).
3:30: Imperialism and Underdeveloped Countries, Goldfrank, Jolly Room.
4:30: Veterans' meeting, 226 Rigg Street (just off Mission) — all Vets welcome.
7:00: general meeting, Jolly Room.
8:00: Fort Ord Demonstration meeting, Cowell Fireside Lounge.
8:00 & 10:00: Stevenson movie — proceeds to benefit Medical Aid Committee, Stevenson Dining Hall.

See Page 2

BETWEEN US

intercampus news by becky kato

In the beginning, thirteen universities across the nation asked their university presidents to cancel classes in protest of the Hanoi-Haiphong bombings. Among these schools were Harvard, Boston University, Boston College, Wesleyan in Connecticut, Williams, Michigan State, University of Wisconsin, and Stanford.

Violence struck several eastern campuses. Student demonstrators from the University of Maryland closed Route 1 which runs between New York and Washington, D.C. Police tried to disperse the crowd with tear gas and were met with a barrage of rocks and bottles.

At Holy Cross the Air Force ROTC building was set afire. A 9pm curfew was set at Harvard University but despite this protestors managed to break windows at the campus Institute of Foreign Study and the IBM building located across the street.

Columbia University students have struck indefinitely and are manning an effective picket line in front of classes. It is estimated that 10 to 40 per cent of the students are in attendance.

The only student newspapers in California to endorse the National Student Strike were the Stanford **Daily,** UC Davis' C**California Aggie,** and UC RIIVERSIDE'S **Highlander.**

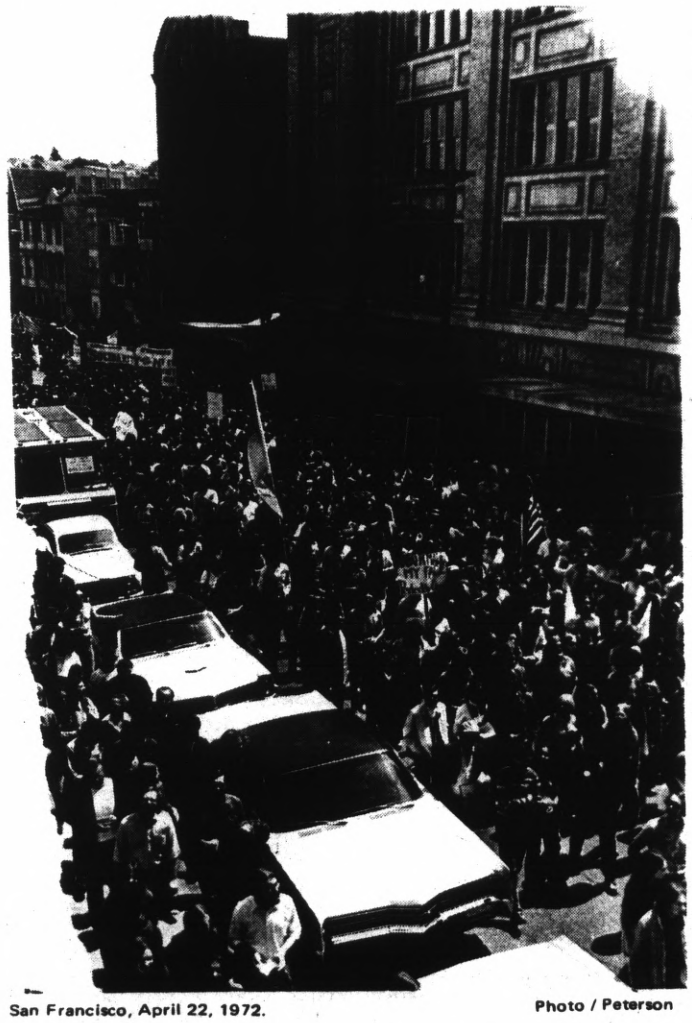
The **Cal Aggie** immediately endorsed the Harvard editorial which called for the Student Strike. An ultimate goal of one million signatures was set by the Davis Peace Action Coalition in order to put the Air War Vote on the California ballot. As of last week, 150,000 signatures were collected statewide, a minimum of 33,000 signatures of registered voters being required for placement on the ballot. The Air War Vote will give California voters their first chance to voice their opinions about the war in Southeast Asia. Petitions are due June 16 and all interested voters should look into this proposal soon.

The UC campuses of Riverside and Santa Barbara organized marches to the Air Force Bases of Norton and Vandenberg, respectively. The previous night Santa Barbara protesters held a candlelight vigil through the community of Isla Vista.

The student senates of Uc Davis and Berkeley both endorsed last Friday's student strike. Davis furthered its endorsement by supporting and announcing the demands of their strike committee: (1) Immediate withdrawal of all U.S. military forces from Southeast Asia; (2) end the bombing of North Vietnam.

Berkeley's student rally had an attendance of 3000 people who voted to strike. This was followed by a march of 1300 students to the houe of Chancellor Albert Bowker's in order to demand a strike. The chancellor was not home.

Highlights of the San Francisco demonstration include: defiance of demonstrators to the police tactical squads, the burning of a U.S. Navy station wagon, and cut telephone wires. Sixteen members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War seized the Fulton Street Air Force Recruiting Station inside the Federal Building. The April 22nd Coalition, an organization formed to protest the Vietnam bombing, surrounded the building to prevent police from entering. Dmonstrators harrassing the Federal Building security police were chased away by club-swinging policemen.



San Francisco, April 22, 1972. Photo / Peterson

25,000 turnout in the City



Santa Cruz, April 21, 1972. Photo / Carlysle

'The kids have a good point'

1,500 march in Santa Cruz to protest reescalation of Viet war

SGTS. FINNIGAN AND CROSS ALSO ATTEND / CAMACHO SPEAKS

BY ERIC PETERSON

About 1500 UCSC students and Santa Cruz residents joined together in a march for peace and a demonstration against the Air Force Recruitment Center in Santa Cruz last Friday.

The total number of students, about 1200, represents over one-fourth of the campus population. The march went from the post office on Front Street up Water Street to Seabright and the Center, and down Soquel to Pacific, and back to Front. The march ended in front of the County Sheriff's building.

The demonstration was peaceful, with only occasional violent words arising from conflicting viewpoints. There was only one man who voiced his opinions more than briefly, saying that "the North Vietnamese are invading the South, and we have a commitment to protect them."

Police were most helpful in the demonstration, making sure traffic was blocked off or diverted as to allow the demonstrators to pass. The officers did not seem overly concerned about trouble; their major concern, according to one reporter, was the fact that the afternoon was long, and their stomachs were empty.

Also attending the rally were Sgts. Dennis Finnegan and Jack Cross, members of the City Police Department's plainclothes squad. Neither officer had any comment on the demonstration.

The march was led by students from UCSC, who were joined by the Another Mother For Peace, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and several other groups. Newsmen, photographers, and interested citizens were abundant.

Reaction to the march was mostly favorable. One person along Soquel Ave. thought the idea was "really great." "The kids have a good point—the war has gone on too long."

Speakers at the rally at the Center included several veterans of the conflict, andJulian Camacho, Democratic candidate for Congress. Camacho condemned the war, and suggested that Burt Talcott, present Representative from this district, was unfit for office due to his support of "President Nixon's War."

ANTIWAR ACTIVITIES

From Front Page

9:00: Economic boycott of war industry, Jolly Room.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28:

10:30: Draft resistors in Federal prisons, Bruce Dancis, Jolly Room.

10:00: Third World Coalition meeting, Crown-Merrill Recreation Room.

10:30: Latin American Folk Music — songs of the working class and discussion of recent social events in Mexico.

1:00: People's Rally, sponsored by the Third World Coalition, Cowell Courtyard.

2:30: Watkins-Johnson protest demonstration planning meeting, call X4360 for location.

3:00: Louis Kaiser of the Pacific Studies Center, "The Antiwar Movement", call X4360 for location.

7:00: General meeting, Jolly Room.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29:

11:00: Meet in Seaside for Fort Ord Demonstration, corner of Fremont and Ord Grove near freeway exit. Day Care available all day Saturday at 328 Broadway for Fort Ord, 476-0280.

3:00 - 6:00: McGovern headquarters opening at 516 Cedar in Santa Cruz.

7:30: Boycott of war producers, Herb Foster, 118 Miles St. off King, 423-2608.

SUNDAY, APRIL 30:

3:30: Workshop: Santa Cruz County Judicial System, "End Domestic Oppression", Michael Friedman, Jolly Room.

STRIKE

From Front Page

The meeting was then opened up to debate. After a few minutes it was clear that there was a split. The conversation bounced back and forth between those in favor of a one-week or open-ended strike and those who felt that they could better serve the purpose by continuing to go to classes and spending their spare time engaged in anti-war activities. There was a great deal of energy in all of the opinions and the air was crackling with feeling.

The debate quickly came to a somewhat opposed vote. Those in favor of a strike shouted very loud and appeared to be of a greater number than those opposed. It was difficult to tell exactly which group was greater.

Discussion continued after the vote, as some people felt that it was hastily taken. No greater understanding was reached and the outcome of the meeting appeared to be that everyone should strike or not strike, participate or not participate on an individual level. Those striking quickly banded together in organizational efforts, one of which was the establishment of a Strike Center on the upper floor of the Crown Dining Hall. There was no apparent animosity between people of the two persuasions, and it appeared that non-strikers were welcome in the strike activities, and would not be coerced into actions to which they were morally opposed.

The feeling was summed up in the words of one of the debaters: "Let's not waste our energies criticizing and judging each other but spend them in whatever way we can in the common goal: the end of the war."

Environmental News Service

Edited by Claude Akana and Laura Douglas

AUTO FIRMS PROTEST THEY ARE UNABLE TO MEET 1975 SMOG REQUIREMENTS

Public hearings began recently on the exhaust emission standards set for 1975 by the Environmental Protection Agency. A number of automakers have declared themselves unable to meet the 1975 standards. The 1970 Clean Air Act requires that 1975 models reduce carbon monoxide and hydro-carbon emissions by 90 per cent from 1970 models, with 1976 models cutting nitrogen oxide emissions 90 per cent also. The law empowered the EPA to delay the standards one year if manufacturers prove they cannot meet them despite a "good faith" effort.

All major auto firms have requested the delay and the hearings in Washington are a chance for them to prove they cannot meet the requirements.

A spokesman for Volvo of Sweden, the first firm to testify, said "emission control engineering has not advanced to a level which would justify the 1975 emission standards. We do not have such a technology and we cannot purchase it."

Volkswagen officials also testified that their best exhaust cleanup devices not only wear out too quickly but also increase fuel consumption by at least 20 per cent, decrease engine performance by 15 to 25 per cent, and adversely affect drivability by causing hesitation during acceleration.

After testimony from several other manufacturers a major manufacturer of antipollution catalyists testified that the auto industry is able to meet the standards provided the federal government keeps pressure on the industry.

Automakers have stated that their first choice of an anti-pollution device is some form of catalytic converter — a can of chemicals which promotes the conversion of exhaust gases into harmless water vapor and carbon dioxide. A spokesman for Engelhard Industries said that catalytic converters have been used successfully for years on forklift trucks and other internal combustion engines used in confined spaces.

An EPA report, written last December but kept secret until now, revealed that some manufacturers should be able to meet the 1975 standards provided the EPA grants latitude in three areas of the regulations.

EPA administrator William D. Ruckelhaus has announced he will grant the additional latitude in two of the three areas.

Two rulings, aimed at making sure that exhaust cleanup parts keep working for 50,000 miles, would permit mandatory replacement of the catalytic converter, and maintenance work on another, the exhaust gas recirculation system, before the 50,000 mile limit.

A third ruling sought by manufacturers would let car makers average the emissions from new cars rather than requiring that every one on the assembly line meet the standards. Rucklehaus has not ruled on this.

The EPA report concluded that "the ability of the automobile industry to comply with the 1975 standards depends on the EPA's construction of the law". By interpreting the law to allow latitude in the three areas "the probability for successful compliance by some manufacturers is higher".

Even if Ruckelhaus had vetoed all three points, the report said, industry has the potential to meet the emission standards if the best technology of all firms is combined.

Rucklehaus has repeatedly stated that he will not grant the desired one year delay if even one auto firm can meet the standards.

EPA QUESTIONS GM'S "GOOD FAITH" IN EFFORTS TO MEET AIR STANDARDS

General Motor's clean-air research and spending were questioned by Environmental Protection Agency administrator William Ruckelshaus.

Hearing GM's request for a one-year delay in applying tough 1975 exhaust emission rules — and trying to judge automakers' good faith, as required by the law — Ruckelshaus and other EPA officials drew GM testimony that:

o The company has not offered financial aid to the firms it expects to depend on for catalysts, the chemical agents automakers plan to use to get carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons out of their exhausts.

o GM has been able to make catalysts of its own design that run no more than 5,000 miles without failing. But it has not yet tested a catalyst made by one of its test-model suppliers, Johnson Mathey of Britain, that has been successfully used for more than 20,000 miles in a stock model Chrysler.

o Of $683 million GM has spent or committed since 1967 on emission controls, only 3 per cent has been spent on catalysts, the key device in pollution control.

O By testimony of GM vice president for environmental activities Ernest Starkman, GM did not know of the Johnson Mathey advance.

GM was the first of the big three U.S. automakers to testify at the EPA hearings on emission controls, and like other automaker witnesses said catalysts tested to date have proved neither durable nor reliable enought.

When Starkman testifiedthat GM had never been asked by catalysts makers for assistance in catalyst development and so had never offered any, Ruckleshaus asked:"Don't you feel there might be some obligation on the part of your company?"

SECRET EPA REPORT REVEALS MERCURY POISONING THREAT IN U.S.

In a report that is officially "secret", a special task force at the Environmental Protection Agency has concluded that Americans are absorbing far more mercury than they should, raising the risks of poisoning.

The 113-page "Position Document Mercury" was submitted to the EPA last December, but a spokesman for the agency confirmed its authenticity after copies were sent to the media by the Environmental Defense Fund, a group of ecology activists.

See Page 13

600 protest proposed shopping center; Supervisors decide to ban development

UNANIMOUS VOTE AFTER 4.5 HOURS / TIME FOR A "DECLARED WAR"?

BY JOHN LOWRY

600 concerned citizens, students, and candidates proved Tuesday evening at Cabrillo College that local government can be made responsive to the needs and wishes of a local community.

The issue was a proposed shopping complex in Rio Del Mar. The immediate item before the County Board of Supervisors, meeting in an unusual night session in the Cabrillo College Theatre, was whether to approve the construction of an Alpha-Beta market, a Thrifty drugstore, a restaurant, a bank, and some other minor shops on a six to eight acre parcel of land on Rio Del Mar Blvd., just off the freeway (Highway 1).

The issue was bigger than that, since the land available was 22½ acres, and as Supervisor Cress said, "shopping centers by nature expand."

The Supervisors had earlier approved the project, (subject to certain provisions being met, to be decided upon at a later meeting), despite the unanimous vote of the County Planning Commission against the project, designed by the Sutter Hill Corporation of Palo Alto.

The vote of approval was 3-1. Phil Harry voted against, with Supervisors Henry Mello, George Cress and Dan Forbus carrying the issue. Ralph Sanson, who represents the area, did not vote, due to a conflict of interest. The fact he abstained came as a surprise and effectively left the residents of his area without representation on an issue of vital concern to them.

Sanson represented the owner of a small part of the property concerning Sutter Hill. His client released him to enable him to take part in the discussion, and it was Sanson who got the Board to reconsider the case.

SANSON'S APOLOGY

After about four and a half hours, the Supervisors completely reversed themselves, voting 5-0 to deny the application.

Phil Harry, Chairman, started the discussion after all the witnesses had been heard by stating that he had not heard anything to change his mind. Then Ralph Sanson spoke.

He apologized for not having announced his conflict of interest in time for citizens of his district to make their wishes heard at the first meeting, and then added that Sutter Hill Corporation had approached his firm asking for him to represent them in the matter.

He said that he thought the quality of presentation was the best that he had ever seen at a Board meeting, and also that "It's always going to be a battle out here. I consider this a state of undeclared war, and I think that perhaps it is time the war became a declared war...the question of development of this area is a question which is largely dominated by interests outside this Supervisoral district."

When the Supervisor next to him, George Cress, announced that he too would vote against the plan, the issue was decided.

The hearing had started with alternate half hours of testimony by those in favor of the project, followed by those opposed. Most of the community witnesses were opposed, as was the audience.

The attorney for Sutter Hill, Denis Kehoe, started by stating his objection to the proceedings which they had considered closed.

Sutter Hill's architect then went to great detail to demonstrate how the visual impact of the project would be minimal, especially from Highway 1.

A few citizens spoke in favor of the project.

One man stated that the present buildings on the site are not themselves beautiful, while 'THIS IS A WELL PLANNED PROJECT* BACKED BY SUBSTANTIAL PEOPLE." He continued that "if this is turned down, it is just a matter of time before another proposal will come along...[which] nine times out of ten will be an even worse development than this ever will be."

See Page 12

S..C. Chamber of Commerce decides it doesn't like 'Clean Environment' Act

24 DEFECTS OF PROP. 9 ARE LISTED / "WE DON'T REALLY FEEL THAT WAY"

BY MARTHA ELBAUM

At its monthly meeting on April 24, amid striped ties and the usual parliamentary formalities, the Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce Board of Directors passed a resolution that may have great impact on California's environment.

The 15 members of the Board voted 14 to 1 to support a resolution against Proposition 9, the Clean Environment Initiative. The resolution was based on studies made by the Environmental and Area Economic Development Task Forces.

Some of the proposals of Proposition 9 are (1) to limit the amount of sulphur used in diesel fuel, (2) to outlaw the use of DDT and other ecologically harmful pesticides, (3) to shut down any industrial plant unable to comply with emission standards, (4) to allow citizen class-action suits against polluters, (5) to fine anyone guilty of exceeding air contaminant emission standards (according to his income), and (6) to ban the construction and completion of nuclear power plants for 5 years.

The Board based its opposition to the Proposition on the general criticism that "Proposition 9...is really a loosely drawn document, more punitive than corrective."

Specifically, it listed 24 defects in the document. Some of these are: (1) the halt of many diesel-powered trucks, buses and locomotives would result in the loss of "at least 150,000 jobs" (according to the California AFL-CIO), (2) the provisions would cost Californians over $3/4 billion in lost tideland oil revenues (Sou:Legislative Analyst, A. Alan Post) plus $5 million annually in Corporate income and sales taxes and $24 million annually in ad valorem (according to value) taxes, (3) it makes no provisions for pre-1971 cars when the sale of leaded gasoline is halted in 1976, (4) the 5-year nuclear plant ban conflicts with existing chamber policy and would force the use of fossil fuels (with contaminating sulphur/-nitrogen oxides) instead, and (5) if the provisions were made into laws, they would be hard to amend.

AMENDMENTS

During a 30-minute discussion, Board member Tom Polk Williams Jr. suggested 2 amendments to the Resolution, which were passed by a majority of Ayes. They are: (1) an additional "whereas" stating that the Board approves of many of the objectives stated in Proposition 9, but does not approve of the method (the Initiative Process rather than the Legislative Process) used; and (2) an addition that urges the Legislature to deal promptly with the problems of cleaning up the environment.

There was a definite reaction to the first amendment. One member reminded Williams that their approval of the act could be wrongly used out of context. He considered it "treacherous" if it led people to believe that the Chamber was *for* Proposition 9: "This is a bad measure and there's no point in saying any nice things about it...You're voting on the whole thing, not parts of it."

Williams, however, thought it worth the risk in order to "interject a positive approach" and communicate to the "thinking people" of our community what the Chamber believes (namely, that the proposals themselves are good ones): "The paper will say 'Chamber of Commerce Says No on 9'...and we don't really feel that way."

Another point mentioned was that it would take another initiative to change this one. Since initiative action is faster than legislative action, that might be an advantage. As one member said, however, "A fast bad solution is sometimes worse than a slow good solution."

The only comment on the 2nd amendment was by the same member who criticized the 1st one. He suggested the rewording of "cleaning up" the environment to "protecting" the environment. "I don't want to imply that it's dirty," he said. The rest of the Board agreed to the original wording, however.

Board member Kim Warner protested that the Chamber's opposition of the Initiative process implied its doubt of the Constitutional right to petition. Warner was the only dissenting voter in the final decision to support the Resolution as amended.

New tactics

President Nixon's address to the nation last night showed that if the American people are to be able to call a halt to the barbarous bombing of the Vietnamese people, they must be prepared to mount a serious and long-sustained efforts on all political fronts to remove President Nixon and Republicans in general from positions of leadership in the national government.

The short-lived enthusiasm, the chic rhetoric, the naive assumptions of doctrinaire leftists, will not bring this nation out of Vietnam. The tactics used by students and others in the past have simply failed. A repetition of the use of such tactics will fail again, a preponderance of the evidence shows.

What is needed is a recognition that activism is a style of life—not a set of specific limited actions sr the mouthing of memorized platitudes, liberal or marxist. Activism involves a long-range committment to certain community goals of peace, freedom, and equality, which may never be perfectly achieved but which must be striven for. It is a major restructuring of priorities, not a two-month escape from classes, not an emphatic overstatement of over-simplified arguments, not the stupid and repugnant idea that the best way to get people to respond is to scream at them.

Apparently, many of these things have been realized by the leadership of the current Spring Strike.

It's true that circumstances have given campus activists little choice: they meet with resistance in dining halls when they give announcements, their meetings are scantily attended, classroom attendance never dropped and in some cases seems to be rising as some students seek to express their opposition to a strike by showing up in classes they never bothered with much before. All these factors have made impossible the blatant and offensive tactics of blockading classes, haranguing fellow students and screaming slogans—tactics which were very visible during the 1970 strike.

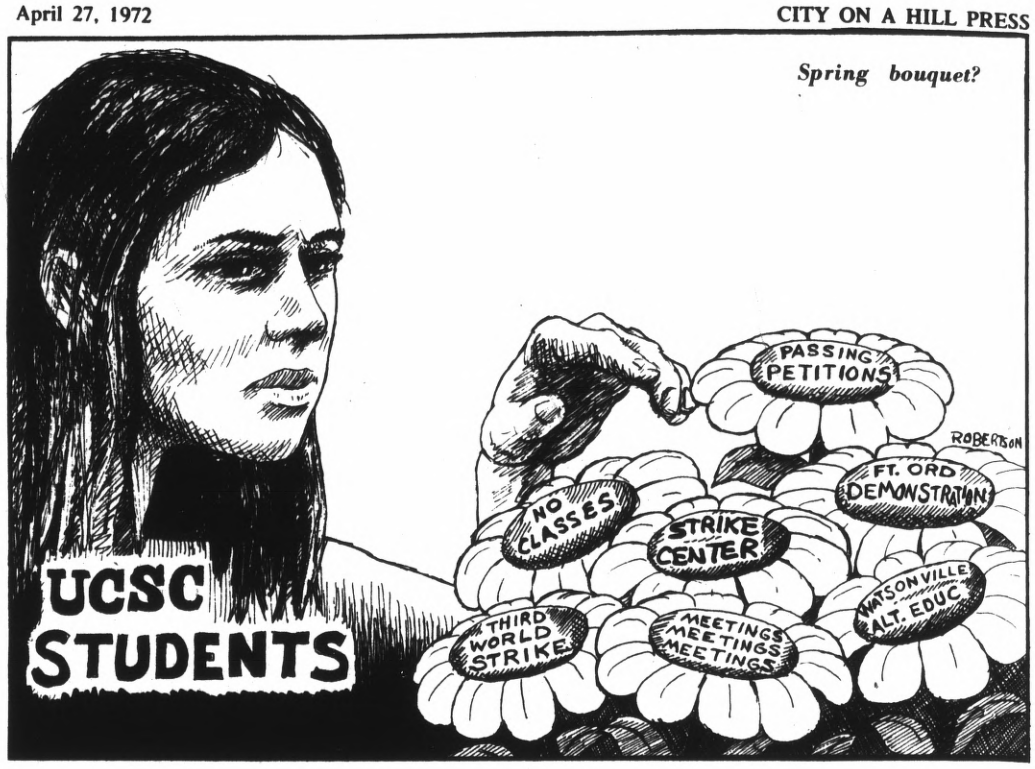
The striking students instead have chosen a m;uch more promising path. They have concentrated on the creation of several meaningful events and series of events which will be of interest even to the overwhelming number of students who are not "on strike". They have abandoned much of their former emphasis on convincing students of the value of antiwar action through words. They are acting out their consciences, and this fact should alone impress the University and Santa Cruz communities more than a myriad of words could do.

It's just possible that such tactics can garner the on-going support needed for success in such a venture as turning the U.S. administration's war efforts around.

We urge all students to participate in selected strike activities as their time permits—and we urge each student to think of the relative priorities he is giving to the community with his life.

After gathering in the gist of Nixon's speech last night, we came away quiet and saddened. This is no longer deceit, it is obvious totalitarianism: a man saying to his country: "My will is greater than your will."

Nixon signed his political death certificate last night. If only we don't blow it, if only we have quiet determination and eschew desperation, then fate is on our side.



Real World again?

In this issue of the *Press*, an effort has been made to include a page of news and information regarding issues and events which do not "directly" relate to this campus or community, but which nevertheless are thought by the Editors to interest students at UCSC. Included in this section—the "Real World News"—is a brief run-down of key military, political, and social actions and reactions centering on the Indochinese War. Under "Indochina" in the "Real World News", an even more specific section—"Vietnam Watch"—attempts to trace in context what is actually happening in that beleaguered area. Data contained in the section has been based on a careful reading of several American newspapers.

Two sets of assumptions underlie this attempt to revive a feature which attracted scant staff support during the last quarter: (1) a rather large majority of students at UCSC do not read a daily newspaper and thus depend upon rumor and hearsay to obtain information about important national and international issues; most persons disseminating information on these issues do so from a heavily biased standpoint; Bay Area newspapers, having failed to establish responsible international or national bureaus, print wire service accounts which are at best confusing and which are notoriously incomplete (typographical errors frequently exacerbate the situation); and (2) student perceptions and attitudes on issues of international import will be fragmented and stereotyped if the factual information they have at their disposal is incomplete and stereotyped; the effect which concerned students may have on governmental, military, and social decisions will increase proportionally with any increase in their detailed knowledge of the "Real World" situation.

Specifically, there are those who deride war protestors and war supporters alike with the charge of being "old-hat". Arguments on the subject tend to follow patterns established during previous years. The recent upsurge in fighting and the massive re-entry of American armed forces into the Vietnamese theater has caused much confusion: should we repeat our activities of previous Springs? should we abandon all hope that action on our part may bring about conclusive change? Is the situation now different from what it has been in the past, is the conclusion of the conflict drawing near, or do the events of the past weeks merely comprise another episode in an endless war?

We feel that a brief, correlated, but not over-simplified account of each week's events could aid UCSC students in taking fresh approaches to the problems they are discussing. Those interested enoughwould be able to avoid the old stereotyped arguments—so counterproductive in these jaded latter days—and to offer proposals and counterproposals with greater authority and insight.

If you agree, your help is needed. This project cannot possibly continue unless there is community support.

The *Press* will accept up to three persons to write the "Indochina" section of the "Real World News". (We would also like to start sections dealing with "Civil and Human Rights" and "The Mid-East", as well as other topically and/or geographically-oriented sections suggested by students, staff, and faculty members). These persons would have to be willing to assume the following *minimal* responsibilities: one-half hour of reading and writing per day on an individual basis, regular participation in weekly meetings of an "Indochina News Group" (this is mandatory), and occasional discussions with members of the Editorial Board.

Members of the News Group would be given preferential access to national and local (wire service) newspapers and magazines to which the *Press* subscribes. An effort would be made to work out an arrangement for working space and newspaper access with the Main Library at UCSC. Subscriptions to technical and specialized publications are possible if needed.

If you are interested in participating in this project, contact the Pressroom immediately [Room 302, Applied Sciences Building; 429-4351, 429-2430] and leave your name, complete address, phone number, and the hours when you may be reached. If you are unable to contact the Pressroom, phone John Bryant at 429-4221 between 7:00 and 9:00 p.m.

If more than three persons want the positions, lots will be drawn. A commitment to factual and careful writing, rather than a particular attitude toward the war, are the criteria for consideration for membership on the News Group.

The "Real World News" experiment will continue for one more week. After that, if there is no response to this editorial, the Press will be silent on the Indochinese War. Not because we have been censored by administrative personnel (We never have), but because we have been muzzled by community apathy. We will be forced to presume, given the limited time and volunteer staff available to us, that a student body that doesn't want to write about Indochina doesn't want to read about it either.

FEEDBACK

'HUMIDITY, MOSQUITOS. NEO-COLONIALISM': WISH YOU WERE HERE!

To the City on a Hill Press:

Hi—

Heat, humidity and mosquitos are something else/ University's closed — troubles — guards all over.

Evidence of American control everywhere — neo-colonialism at it's best/ Hope people will wake up.

Peace – Power
Isa Infante
[Dominican Republic]

DISAPPEARING GARDEN?

To the City on a Hill Press:

Since November of this Academic Year the Garden Project, once the most prestigious development on the UCSC campus, has been abused by that campus' Administration unknown to the students (and probably unknown to the Administration itself, as this abuse was first brought about in the winding alleyways of bureaucracy and has not yet been

See Page 12

Every Other Week

a fine arts supplement under the auspices of the *city on a hill press.* editor:katie sullivan

'Terminal' Screams

By David Emberling

The work, which is not a play in any sense of the word I understand, begins with the group walking out on stage in street clothes, facing the audience, and solemnly playing a tune on kazoos. They break off abruptly, march to the sides of the stage and sit down.

One in the group begins to chant an invocation to the dead, to possess her body, her tongue. The others join in, moving stiffly around the stage all the while in a complex, improvised dance. This too ends abruptly.

What follows is a series of pieces of theater, to the accompaniment of drumbeat, occasional recorder, and, toward the end, a typewriter.

The theme is death and the passage from life. The medium is ritual, a digging back to the roots of theater. The concern is with driving past the intellect, at times even past the emotions to arrive at basic levels of experience. Yet the range of the pieces is wide, from a satirical skit on the mortuary business which is close to conventional improvizational theater, to a silent minute or so of two people miming "BBREATHING AND ELIMINATING*" WHICH ARE AMONG THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL ATTRIBUTES OF LIFE.

Terminal explores contemporary rituals surrounding death, while at the same time relating them to our whole culture. On example is a skit in which a woman near death is to spend her last few days in a mortuary, preparing for her end. Asked if she needs naything, she asks for a bed near a window. As this is not on the list of officially approved "needs", she is manipulated into somewhat apologetically saying she doesn't need the window after all. The attendant then sweetly offers her a bed near a window, after explaining how much trouble it is, and how none of the other patients need it. The woman, thoroughly cowed, agrees to take a bed with the other patients.

This 1984 type of manipulation rang terribly true to me; I seem to have encountered it countless times, in such a standard, formalized sort of way that it assumes some of the aspects of a national ritual.

Though parts of this work are funny, none of it is happy. The humor is literally and figuratively from the gallows.

With one or two exceptions, the characters are figures from nightmares. Often they moved stiffly, seemingly haphazardly, almost giving me the feeling that they *were* possessed by the dead, as their invocation called for.

The group used voices as instruments, combining chants and cries to build polyphonies of sound, reminiscent in some ways of medieval and renaissance music.

Their voices were powerful, their physical acting sometimes amazing, but the strongest attribute of the group was its cohesion, the tremendous sensitivity of each member to the rest. Each skit was an improv built around a basically worked;
around a basically worked;out idea or situation. Their mutual awareness was so great that they could be dancing and chanting, moving around the stage semi-independently of each other, and suddenly, frighteningly, freeze into silence without any visible cue.

This is not a subtle work—it screams out pain. Yet neither is it simple.
It is difficult to discuss, for much of it is not really verbal. Words are often used as sounds, repeated into a drone which cuts directly at feelings which are difficult to pinpoint.

Terminal is about modern rituals and how they are used. It is also a ritual in itself. Yet the purpose of a ritual is to change somehow, through iniation, purgation, renewal, or whatever, and at this point I do not know how I have been changed, if there has been any realy change in me at all. It is still too fresh for me to tell (I am writing this a couple of hours after seeing the work.) The piece was powerful and moving, yet I wonder how many of the audience went away feeling somehow changed, and how many thought it an interesting, provocative piece of work.

I think that our society has a desperate need of rituals to *real* needs, rather than creating false ones, that support rather than cripple, such as the custom of using cosmetics on corpses to make them look more life-like than when they were alive. Our culture seems bent on denying and cosmeticizing everything that frightens us, rather than dealing with it, and our rituals reflect this.

New rituals, if they come, must have a certain courage, a truth to them if we are to escape this process of burying our heads in the sand. Whether or not we will be willing to accpet such rituals from theater remains to be seen.



Mary Saxon's Tour de Force

By Mark Jarman

If GeorgeHitchcock in casting and directing the Theatre Guild production of LuigiPirandello's play *"As You Desire Me,"* hoped to give Mary Saxon's talents as an actress a chance for a tour de force, he can rest assured. In the lead role of The Mysterious Woman, the only dynamic character Pirandello created in this play, Saxon gives a superlative performance.

In fact, when the play opened on April 6 at the Barn Theater, the moment she burst onto the stage as the drunken, defiant, and disgusted night club dancer in 1929 Berlin, the show, in spite of the vain efforts of her fellow performers, was hers.The success of the play rests almost totally on Saxon's performance, and for that reason is certainly worth seeing.

"As You Desire Me" concerns the search of a rich Italian, played by Frederic Sauls, for his wife who was lost to plundering German soldiers ten years previously in the First World War. His search leads him to Berlin where a photographer friend named Boffi, played by William Sheets, identifies the Mysterious Woman as the missing person.

This Mysterious Woman who calls herself Elma and whom Boffi contends is Lucia Pieri, happens to be fed up with her life with a German novelist named Carl Salter, played by Mark Dennis, and his daughter Grete, played by Lilie-Andrea Rauch, who compete for her affection. Elma or Lucia, whoever she is, anguishes over her own emptiness, disenchantment, and, especially, lack of identity. In this state, when she is offered the role of another man's long lost wife, she accepts out of the desire, she claims, to give her body a soul, a name.

So the new Lucia or Cia as she is affectionately yet warily called by her new acquaintances—husband, relatives, friends and enemies of the old Cia—enters a world she must understand and define. Just as the character she portrays must point out in a constant flurry of insight the folly of others' expectations of her, so Mary Saxon is forced as she acts to instill vitality and, at least, meaning in the less-skilled performances of the other characters. This she does with grace. Yet at times she is like a juggler frantically trying to keep a dozen plates spinning balanced atop kite sticks.

The only other really satisfactory performance is given by Amielle Zemach as Cia's Aunt Lena. She portrays the old woman with an acute sensitivity that makes the character austere and dominating or affectionate and submissive just at the right moments, with an ingenius use of facial expression equaled by no other member of the cast.

Christian Kazanjian as Inez, Cia's sister, is adequate, though her part is small. But like the other lesser characters, she seems to freeze during Pirandello's rambling expository speeches that compose a tedious full half of the play. She does do some convincing acting during these periods, but, like the audience, must know it is hard to remain interested while another character is explaining for the umpteenth time what is perfectly obvious.

Except for Nancy Hancock, who portrays in a wonderfully terrifying manner an Insane Woman introduced during the last act, the other performances given are less than engrossing. William Sheets' interpretation of Boffi lacks any of the sinister mystery the character should have. His voice is hollow, unthreatening. While watching Frederic Sauls perform the part of Cia's husband Bruno, I kept thinking of the harried and distracted male protagonist of a television situation comedy.

Mark Dennis is a great stiff presence on the stage. His performance during the third act is much better than in the first. The character Carl Salter is a desperate man. He loves The Mysterious Woman and wants her to stay with him. This desperation mixed with his triumphant exposure of Elma's frank imposture works well for Dennis in act three. Perhaps with a little more sensitivity to Salter's essential self-irony his performance would be a success.

John Faulkner as Uncle Salessio Nobili, Lilie-Andrea Rauch as Grete, Edward Franks as Silvio Masperi, Josephine Stauffacher as Cousin Barbara, Franklin Abe as the Concierge, and Victor Perera as Doctor Hecht although they struggle gallantly to emote, deliver their lines with a somewhat perfunctory hollowness.

Yet, just the same, their characters are merely satellites orbiting around Mary Saxon's Mysterious Woman. Although they benefit from her luminosity, she consistently outshines them. Hitchcock's direction to this end vacillates between cunning and merely expedient blocking, but it always gives the audience a chance to fully appreciate

'Much Ado' Symbolic

By Keith Herritt

Hands clasp, but faces are averted or hidden behind masks. These are the symbols which communicate the more serious meaning beneath the festivity of Shakespeare's comedy *Much Ado About Nothing,* the Spring Quarter production of the Theatre Arts Department.

Audrey Stanley is the director. In an article to be printed in the S.F. Chronicle, Ms. Stanley wrote, "The complete play is about deception—both good and evil." Men and women play roles—with each other, and in their functioning in the heirarchy of power and authority.

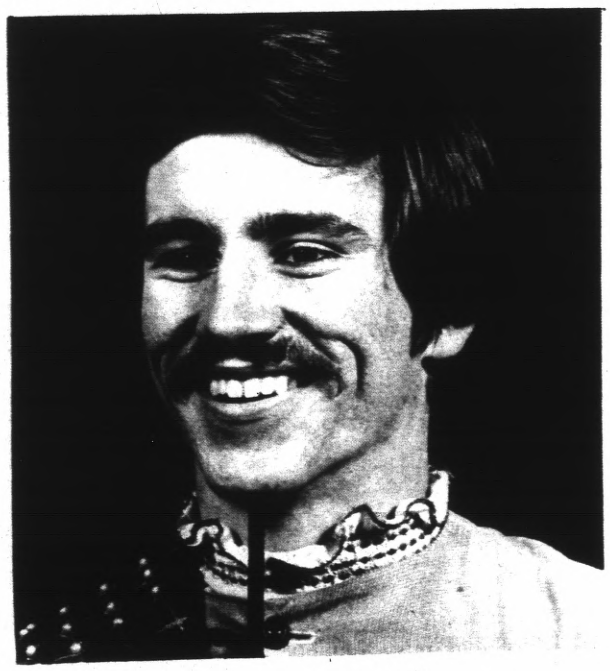
Mary Cline plays Beatrice, Steve Gray, Benedick. Todd Moore is Don John, the villian of the piece, while Peter Lohnes and Kathy Breech play Claudio and Hero, the second pair of lovers. John Akar, and UC cultural advisor and Extension lecturer, creator of the Sierra Leone Dance Troupe and former ambassador to the US from Sierra Leone, is double-cast in the substantial role of Don Pedro, Prince of Arragon, with William Protchik, who recently portrayed *Dracula* at Cabrillo. Bill Shipley, professor of anthropology, is Leonato, the father of Hero.

Its heavier aspects not forgotten, *Much Ado* is nevertheless a comedy. Everything turns out right in the end and everyone has a good time getting there. It is a play of language, and filled with plays on words. The language of the lovers is a mixture of the sublime and the witty: puns, insults, double entendres. Beatrice is "my Lady Tongue" to Benedick.

The other side of the coin is the presence of the constables Dogberry and Verges and the town watchmen, totally incapable of using the Queen's English with accuracy, but full of pretensions to the linguisitic facility of the other characters.

Much Ado will be the first major campus drama production in the big new P.A. theatre, the thrust stage and general design of which were created with Shakespearean productions specifically in mind.

Preparations for the play have long since begun: rehearsals, research by the cast into the play and Shakespeare for the seminars held in conjections with the production. It opens on May 18 and runs through the 21st. Most seats must be reserved which can be doen by calling 429- Gate.



STEVEN GRAY



"Fear? What has a man to do with fear? *Chance* rules our lives. So much for all you prognostications..." Iocasta.

The Play of Oedipus the King designed and directed by Mark Dennis as his Senior Project in Theater Arts will run April 28 and 29 (Friday and Saturday) at 7:30 p.m. in the Upper Quarry Amphitheater. The play will feature Ms. Billie Harris as Iocasta and Armon Stover as Oedipus. Admission is free.

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'Join In And Lose Track'

Jean Ritchie's Mountain Magic

By Jude Lent

You might hear it some time when you have a few spare moments; maybe on one of those days when you're bound to look everyone in the eye; maybe on an amber-day....ah, but I see some explanation is in order:

"What-all is a' amber-day? Hain't you larned your almanack scriptures yit? A' amber-day is a *pizen* day. Hit's a day that one ongodless word will spell-charm your nearest kin so's you'd take him for the Deevil hisself. Old Horny sprinkled a handful o' them days through the year, like rat-pizened ears in a corn-crib, for fool critters to nibble at and shed the skins they was borned in."

This passage, from Percy Mackaye's *Tall Tales of the Kentucky Mountains,* shows signs of having lain for long years in the ample lap of a community whose heritage has its roots in even older cultures on other continents. Folk tales like this one not only enjoy the reputation of being the oldest form of popular literature, but have as kin a similarly ancient musical form, the folk ballad.

For as long as they've been making love, people have been making music. Ballads (literally, dancing songs) sort of happen naturally, as a convenient way to record the scandal about the tribe next door. Or as a way of streamlining the chores by rhythmizing them. Or as a guided missive set to devastate the heart of a stubborn suitor.

Jean Ritchie probably knows songs for all such occasions. First of all, she's a member of the Singing Family of the Cumberlands, and being the youngest of fourteen kids, she had quite a few music teachers. Secondly, she's been around. She's performed worldwide in concert halls and at folk festivals, and in the fifties took a musical field trip in search of contemporary versions of the old songs with which she grew up.

Viper, Kentucky, in the days when Jean lived there, was what a fourth-grader might call a pioneer town. Except for the creeping pace of major change, the area hearkened back to America's beginnings, with its strict religious fundamentalism and huge respect for human labor. The songs she learned were not enshrined in vinyl in museum collections; they bumped along the unpaved roads with the rest of mountain life, becoming part of the mountain singer's repertoire through repetition during bean-stringing or hoeing sessions.

Jean Ritchie began the evening lecture/concert (the second in University Extension's "Folk Musicians" series) by reminiscing about her youth. Inseparable from her memories is a mammoth pool of lyrics she either "just sort of picked up around the world" or heard as she grew up—the singsong nonsense rhymes to which Jean's mother churned butter, for instance. And a love song called "The Foreign Lander". Simple tunes, sung in the characteristic thin, unwavering ribbon of a voice that marks the British Isle ballad style.

This is not to say that the ballad is the only type sung, however. For the sake of being scholarly, ethnomusicologists lump mountain-music themes into three categories: Ballads and Songs of Sentiment, Dance and Game Songs, and Songs for Children. The churning chants probably fit into the latter two categories. But let's not get swept away by our objectivity(!). This music craves listener response, whether it be tears for the house carpenter's wife, stranded abroad with Satan, or a join-in chorus on "The Blue Diamond Mines". Otherwise, you'll wind up nodding politely, leaving Jean's concert wondering What the hell was all that? Why doesn't she accompany herself on some songs? What's that neckless fiddle thing?

That neckless fiddle thing is a dulcimer, a fretted instrument tuned like a piano minus the black keys. Jean strums it with an assortment of picks; on Tuesday she used a quill and a margarine lid. (Such is progress.) Her right hand fans the strings, while the "noter" in her left makes the chords. The dulcimer lends a hand with volume. Its nasal twang gives dull songs a lift (makes hair shine!) when used correctly. Jean played it on the "Shoemaker's Song", a vicious little ditty with a sense of humor. It dealt with a popular mountain theme—the punishment of a talkative woman:

I'll tan your hide to make my shoes,
And wear you out to meetin'.

Chances are you've never attended a "play party". Before you start to feel deprived, listen to the description. In the early mountain days, dancing and frolicking were frowned upon as unseemly by the church. So as insurance against immorality charges and the wrath of the strict preacher, the youngsters and "courtin' couples" devised a game-playing party. There, on Saturday nights after the farm-work, they could have all the fun and still save face. The play party was the birthplace of the famous Cumberland Mountain kissing game songs. These were generally sung with no accompaniment except clapping, thereby excluding the sinful fife, dulcimer, and later the autoharp.

There's something about the mountain singer's style that reminds you of a lot of things...your grandfather's stories about the olden days, or a friend you'd forgotten...hiking in the wilderness...you join in and lose track of where you are or why you're singing. The funny thing is, so does Jean Ritchie. During the hymns, especially, she sits quietly with her eyes closed. "O Sing to Me of Heaven", "Hear the Nightingale Sing", "Jesus Grant Us All a Blessing"—to most of us, these titles mean nothing, but to Jean and her kin they represent a once-cherished, rapidly altering

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MOVIES

THURSDAY, APRIL 27

"TAKE THE MONEY AND RUN"(1970) Directed and starring Woody Allen/8:00 & 10:00pm/Stevenson DH/Stevenson Students, 25 cents/All others, 50 cents

SATURDAY, APRIL 29

"THE RITUAL" by Ingmar Bergman/7:00 & 8:30pm/Sci Lec 3/$1.00

"BEDAZZLED" by Stanley Donen/11:30pm/Crown DH/25 cents

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3

"THE SILENCE" (1963) by Ingmar Bergman/7:00 & 9:00pm/Sci Lec 3/$1.00

THURSDAY, MAY 4

"CATCH-22" Directed by Mike Nichols/With Alan Arkin, Martin Balsam, Orson Welles, Art Garfunkel, Jon Voight & Bob Newhart/8:00 & 10:30pm/Stevenson DH/25 cents and 50 cents

"PAISA" Italian with English sub./Roberto Rossellini/Sci Lec 1/8:00pm/Free

ANNOUNCEMENTS

WHORES UNPACK FOR A BUCK

The whores unpacking their hearts with words are in **Quarry,** a twice-a-year little magazine of good writing and art. The first issue is on sale for a buck at places like the local bookstore.

Good-looking **Quarry**-INCLUDE SOME OF THE MOST FABRILE OF YOUNG WRITERS ON THE NEW CONTINENTS STRIKING FICTION AND POETRY BY Leonard Michaels, Richard Hago, James B. Hall, Robert Peters, William Kittredge, Morton Marcus, Adam Cornford, Lynn Mally, Mark Jarman and others. The stories are about naked rabbis, falling bodies, alcoholic ex-boxers and vitriolic ex-grandpas. The poems move and shake.

Also in the first issue of **Quarry:** articles by the funny, Wild Turkey-drinking fiction editor of a major slick, Gordon Lish; and the scholarly John Haines, a major American poet writing about roots in poetry.

Quarry is edited and published on the Santa Cruz campus.

GUITAR FESTIVAL

Saturday, May 6, is the date set for the second annual Guitar Festival to benefit the Santa Cruz Little School. Guitar music of every description —classical, folk, blues, and flamenco—will echo from the sunny hillsides surroundinghe Unitarian Fellowship at 6401 Freedom Blvd. in Aptos.

The playing will begin at two o'clock and be climaxed by an evening session of Spanish dance and song featuring the Theatre Flamenco troupe of San Francisco. With delicious, natural-food refreshments on sale, guitar-lovers can spend an unbroken afternoon and evening at the festival.

A donation of one dollar will be collected at the door. For further information phone Fred or Marcia Rider at 426-7705.

FINE ARTS QUARTET ON SATURDAY

The Fine Arts Quartet, one of the longest lived and most acclaimed musical groups in the country, will appear in concert at UCSC on Saturday, April 29, at 8:30 p.m. in the Performing Arts Theater.

The quartet's program will include Bartok's "Quartet No. 6", Mozart's "Quartet in F major, K. 590", and "Quartet in G minor" by Debussy.

Tickets for the concert are available at the Cultural and Recreational Activities Office in edwood B

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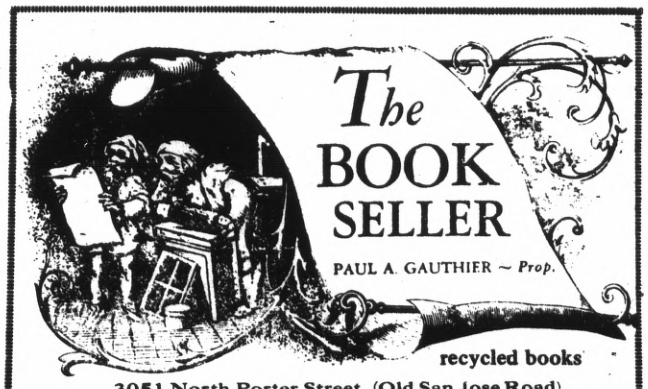
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Elvin Bishop: 'A New Breed'

Special to the Press

"The emergence of Elvin Bishop as one of the exciting new breed of Blues guitarist-singbrs on the scene today is not entirely dependent on his work as the rhythm guitarist of the original Paul Butterfield's Blues Band...and although a correlation exists between the calibre of Blues guitarists who have emerged from the Paul Butterfield's Blues Band and say, from John Mayall & his Bluesbreakers, the difference is that Elvin Bishop, together with Paul Butterfield, Nick Gravenites, Mike Bloomfield, Charlie Musselwhite and Applejack, all belong to the same generation of musicians who learned their blues by direct contact; from studying, learning, playing & hanging out with the cream of the Chicago blues musicians and guitarist-singers. It is this initial association with the "stars" and the lesser-known musicians—the people who were responsible for establishing, maintaining, recording and refining the Chicago-Blues—that has shaped this talent...and it is the maturing of this talent, combined with a dedicated drive to master his instrument, and the desire to express his music within a group format, that has brought about the ELVIN BISHOP GROUP."

Born in Iowa, where he lived on a farm until he was twelve, then moving to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and then Chicago and the blues, Elvin found a 'long hard road.' 'My family didn't have too much money and all through high school I worked in a restaurant after school and there I met some black kids who turned me on to the blues and the music they were listening to on WLAC Nashville, Tennessee. I started digging the music, and used to go to record shops buying records.

The next stop was getting a guitar and learning how to play. I was listening to people like John Lee Hooker and Lightnin' Hopkins...just one person, playing the guitar and singing, because anything else sounded too complicated to me then. I used to take my guitar to work, althought I could just about make an E chord.

Then I went to Chicago and things blossomed out real quick, because that was where a whole lot of blues cats were.' In 1960 he enrolled as a major in English at the University of Chicago.

'I met Paul Butterfield the first day I was on campus. He was sitting on the steps playing his harmonica and I went over to listen to him. He taught me some of the first guitar licks I learned and a few months later I was playing some Lightnin' Hopkins licks on a guitar in a music shop, and Mike Bloomfield came in and dug my playing. From then on I taught him a few things like old blues licks and I learned from him too...he was in a different bag then; he was playin' real fast hot licks and rock 'n' roll, not blues. He got into blues real fast, once he put his mind to it. I used to go down to blues joints and listen to Muddy Waters, Little Walter, Junior Well, Houndog Taylor, Jimmy Reed, and what is called Chicago Blues...then I got an electric guitar and started learning how to play it. I started digging BB King...sort of went up the ladder in my taste, and I would go over to peoples' houses, and they would teach me. Smokey Smothers, a real good guitar player taught me a lot. I used to go over to his house and live for weeks and he would teach me songs and show me various blues techniques on guitar. Then I started playing gigs and I played with Junior Wells, Houndog Taylor and a number of Chicago Blues bands before I joined Paul Butterfield's Blues Band.

In 1968 when he left the Butterfield band, he came out to San Francisco with the idea of forming a group. 'I took my time...I jammed with a lot of cats and tried out different combinations and ended up with this group.'

"—*Changes* 1969





"The ELVIN BISHOP GROUP evokes togetherness. They are eager to please both the audience and themselves, and in so doing create a verbal and musical interchange that is something to see and hear. Everyone becomes a part of what is happening on stage. The music speaks and the audience answers, encouraging and supporting with their hands, feet and voices. Other bands can get you up. THE ELVIN BISHOP GROUP makes you feel it. All first class musicians with widely varied backgrounds, members of THE ELVIN BISHOP GROUP are:

—*Elvin Bishop—guitar—Master of Ceremonies.* Seeing Elvin Bishop on stage is like meeting him in person. He is a warm, sincere person who immediately seems like a friend you've known for years. Born in Glendale, California, Elvin's family moved to Iowa and then Tulsa, Oklahoma when he was 12. He began playing guitar at the age of 17. Before forming his group, Bishop gained a sizeable reputation playing guitar with numerous Chicago blues bands including Jr. Wells and Paul Butterfield. Among the original Bishop compositions recorded by the Butterfield Band are "Drunk Again" and "Our Love is Drifting." His folksy down home music, demeanor, choice of clothing (bib overalls and heavy work boots) have earned him the nickname "Pigboy Crabshaw." Elvin is a Merit Scholarship winner who majored in English Literature in college.

—*Jo Baker—vocalist.* The newest member, having joined just six months ago, Jo makes her professional debut with THE ELVIN BISHOP GROUP. She has brought her own individual singing style and personality to their music. Originally from Cambridge Massachusetts, Jo is 21 years old.

—*Steven Miller—organ, vocals.* Born in Iowa, but out of everywhere, Steve's background is extensive and impressive. With musical roots in blues and R&B, Steve worked with the late Earl Hooker and Linn County prior to joining THE ELVIN BISHOP GROUP. His own album, "Stephen Miller" on the Phillips label, was released late last year, and he is presently working on a new album. The material is his own. With Elvin, Steve co-writes much of the material for THE ELVIN BISHOP GROUP.

—*Kip Maercklein—bass.* Out of Wisconsin, Kip headed West. His background is Music, with a learning towards jazz. Kip and Elvin happened to jam together one night, and it jelled. His bass lines lay a strong foundation for the group.

—*John Chambers—drums.* John's musical credits include extensive work in a number of R&B, jazz and rock bands. Among them, the We Five and the Loading Zone.

—*Perry Welsh—Road Manager—Vocals.* Everyone is a part of what happens on stage with the Elvin Bishop Group, and Perry is no exception. One of the finest road managers in the business, he is also a fine singer, and often joins the group on stage for a few numbers."—*Fillmore Management* 1972

The people of the UCSCCommunity and the greater Santa Cruz Community will have a chance to hear this experienced and highly accredited performer at 8:30pm Saturday April 29 in the College V Dining Hall. The concert is under the auspices of THE DEAD SHOTS, the non-profit promoters based at College V. The ticket price of $3.00 just covers expenses and the payment of the performers. THE ELVIN BISHOP GROUP has asked that a certain portion of their fee be presented to them before the concert and all the tickets must be sold this week. They are available at C&R, the College V Coffee House and Odyssey Records. The success of this concert determines whether any more concerts of its kind will happen. The DEAD SHOTS have planned for the Mahavishnu Orchestra with John Mclaughlin, Albert King, Miles Davis and the Grateful Dead, but these performers will not come to UCSC unless Elvin Bishop is welcomed. Take advantage of this op-

THE REAL WORLD NEWS

BY ERIC PETERSON and DON BURGERSON

In recent weeks, the invasion of South Vietnam by North Vietnamese forces has brought the war back into perspective as an issue on the American political scene. Reasons for this abrupt change in political debate are as follows:

o Two attempts by the North to overrun the district capital of An Loc, neither of which was successful in the sense of actually taking the inner city, but both of which caused heavy casualties among the ARVN.

o The bombing of the North by American bombers, notably in Hanoi, the North Vietnamese capital, and Haiphong harbor, where several merchant ships were hit by bombing and strafing.

o TAttacks on district capitals throughout Vietnam, including Quong Tri in the north, where a new offensive was launched late yesterday afternoon, Kontum, in the Central Highlands, where North Vietnamese forces have waged attacks in hopes of cutting off Highway 14.

These three major items, along with scores of incidents, are the bulwark of the largest offensive since the TET; North Vietnamese timing has thrown the South Vietnamese ground forces and the United States air war into a state of confusion. Analyses of the war have said that the United States bombs where the Hanoi troops aren't, and that the ARVN troops cannot reach main battlegrounds, due to North Vietnamese ambushes that scatter the ARVN every half mile. The South Vietnamese troops are forced to regroup, blowing down whatever pace they were able to muster.

The most recent drive by the North Vietnamese has been in the Central Highlands, an attack which occurred only two days ago. Hanoi forces waited until American B-52's were unable to get airborne due to weather conditions, and attacked the provincial capital of Kontum. The Saigon command has said for months that one of the prime Northern objectives has been to raise the Liberation flag over that city, and it appears at present as though that aim might be realized. South Vietnamese troops have left the area, and the North has overrun "Rock Ridge", where eight missile bases deemed necessary to the defense of Kontum are located.

Also in the area, and under North Vietnamese control, are the cities of Dak To, Tan Canh, and Vo Dinh. Dak To has been the site of many battles between the North Vietnamese and the combined American-South Vietnamese armies, most notable in 1967, when American forces suffered losses as severe as 100 men in five days.

Other sources indicate that the Saigon regime is concerned about Communist infiltration in the South Vietnamese capital. While Saigon forces, the 21st division from Saigon among them, are busy defending beseiged An Loc, small bands of infiltrators are slipping with miles of the capital city and causing havoc. Heavy shelling by the North on An Loc has demanded that ARVN forces stay in the area, leaving the main infiltration corridors to Saigon largely unguarded.

At An Loc, the relief forces of the 21st have been unable to get closer than ten miles from the city. The fact that the city is surrounded by Communist troops has necessitated that small units of the relief forces be air-lifted by helicopter into An Loc. None of the ARVN command is willing to risk using the roads leading into the city.

Although the attacks by the North have been largely called "conventional", one American adviser confided to reporters that that statement is true only to a certain extent; the 24th Division was hampered from reaching An Loc from the Mekong Delta, only 25 miles away, by tactics that have been used by the Viet Cong in the past, i.e. hit-and-run, ambushes, and so on. As the fighting moves closer to Saigon, the tactics become more and more typical of what the North Vietnamese have used in the past years.

* * *

Speaking calmly yet forcefully, President Nixon last night assured the American people that, despite grim setbacks suffered in recent weeks, the beleagured army of South Vietnam would inevitably achieve victory over what he termed a "massive invasion" by troops of the communist North. Commenting publicly for the first time in ten days, the President advised the world that the United States would not tolerate the overthrow of the lawfully constituted government of South Vietnam and the imposition of a "Communist dictatorship" in its place. But, the President reassured his American constituents that he would order no further escalation of American ground presence in order to achieve such preservation.

* * *

The President announced three major policy decisions in his talk. First, he promised to recall another 20,000 American soldiers from South Vietnam by the first of July, bringing the total of commited combat troops down to 49,000, the lowest number since 1964, and a reduction of half a million from the number Mr. Nixon inherited from his predecessor at the end of 1968. The President also pledged to renew the American presence at the Paris peace talks, interrupted for a week by the absence of an American negotiator. Finally, Mr. Nixon warned North Vietnam that American bombing of military targets throughout both Vietnams would continue until the Communist government withdrew its troops from the three week old invasion.

* * *

Mr. Nixon's address came just after the announcement by the Saigon government of a new three-pronged communist attack against the Northern-most South Vietnamese provincial capital at Quang Tri, and hours after an as yet unconfirmed report from the Agente France Press, the French national news agency, of massive American naval encirclement of the North Vietnamese coast by the American seventh fleet. Mr. Nixon thus must have realized the somewhat tenuous nature of both the military solvency of the South Vietnamese and the American promise of limited involvement in its defense. Indeed, even as the President spoke, American naval and air strength in the Indochina Area reached its highest level since 196; and the defense department promised to send an additional 34 aircraft to Indochinese staging areas.

* * *

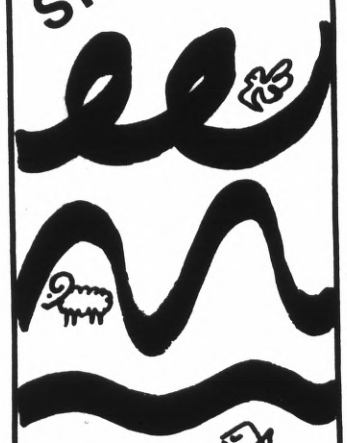
For those who cared to believe it, Mr. Nixon's message was, at least, to be taken in marked contrast to the unusually pessimistic messages heard about Washington in the past weeks. The President, citing a study made by General Abrams himself, believes that Vietnamization is working, and that the moral solvency of the American mission remains intact. To capitulate at this time to Communist aggression, said the President would be to "deny peace the chance peace deserves to have."

As many analysts, and certainly many unpaid listeners have noted, the President's remarks were offered primarily to his domestic voting constituency, in contrast to his internationally intended address of January 25 of this year. For the first time in some weeks, Mr. Nixon brought up the question of the "prestige of the Presidency," affirming that any substantial concessions on his part at this time would deny the President in office a year from now "whoever he may be" the respect deserved by the position he occupies. Commenting on his visit to China, Nixon cited the ability of the President to undertake "journeys for peace," and expressed hope that such travels would be feasible in the future. Mr. Nixon appeared confident that his posture, best described as obliging but unyielding, would satisfy the American people, as well as the North Vietnamese.

* * *

These are pretty words, however there is something hideous and frightening about the mechanical war of distant men that Mr. Nixon hopes to wage. Eric Sevaried, in an uncommonly brilliant analysis of the address, noted that "This war has produced a residue which will stick to the psyche of every American." In his desire to achieve a victory which seems as elusive as it is dubious, Mr. Nixon seems to have forgotten the appeal to the future which these words convey. In the final evaluation, the flow of blood shall be more overwhelming than the tide of battle. The NLF and the North Vietnamese realize this, and so too should the leaders in Washington if ever they hope to win the people as well as the law of Vietnam. It is not the type of battle waged but the type of peace promised which shall eventually decide the outlast this agonizing struggle.

THE WILDERNESS STORE

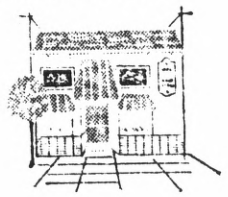


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THE SPRING STRIKE OF 1970, WHICH WAS SPARKED BY THE U.S. INVASION OF CAMBODIA AND THE MULTIPLE MURDERS AT KENT STATE UNIVERSITY IN OHIO, IS U.C.S.C.'S MOST RECENT STRIKE EXPERIENCE. THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE STRIKE PRESENTED BELOW WAS COMPILED BY JOHN BRYANT, EDITOR OF THIS PAPER. IT DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE EXHAUSTIVE, BUT IT DOES ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE MAJOR EVENTS OF THIS STRIKE, AND TO PRESERVE SOME OF THE HUMOUROUS HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS VERY SERIOUS ENDEAVOR.

IT'S HOPED THAT THIS CHRONOLOGY WILL HELP STUDENTS TO CONSIDER THE VALUES AND ALTERNATIVES OPEN TO THEM IN THE PRESENT SITUATION.

APRIL 29, 1970--Army of the Republic of Vietnam Defense Minister announces massive assault of 15,000 men with U.S. advisors on Cambodia--Peking warns U.S. but makes no specific threat of action.--North Vietnam government denounces U.S. "open aggression"--Assistant Secretary of Defense Daniel Henkin announces large ARVN operation to save "American lives and other free lives and to strengthen the Vietnamization program."--Stock market plunges--battlefield casualties "extremely light".(Bay Area Institute Summary)

APRIL 30--Nixon announces U.S.-ARVN invasion of Cambodia after the fact--Nixon orders attack of 8000 U.S. troops into Fishook and Parrots-Beak regions of Cambodia. Denies that it's an invasion--Press locked in White House after receiving transcripts of Nixon's speech. Unable to file stories until after talk--B-52 saturation bombing ordered to precede invasion--President's Speech is made known to Cambodia and invasion forty-five minutes after speech delivered--Administration announces troop withdrawals (hitherto averaging 12,000 per month) "will probably be slowed down."--2,500 additional captured weapons shipped to Cambodian army--Enemy contact light, U.S. announces 435 slain. U. S. loses "one man."(Bay Area Institute flier:prime student source)

MAY 1--Conventional U.S. strike-force continues to move into Cambodia accompanied by 100 pieces of artillery, 600 tanks and half-tracks, and air cover.--Protest increases within Congress and on campuses. Nixon calls protesters "bums"--Senate Foreign Relations Committee calls for meeting with Nixon, who agrees only to a joint briefing with other committees.--Light enemy contact;no new U.S. casualties.(Bay Area Inst. flier:prime student source)

MAY 2--Resumption of airstrikes over North Vietnam. Two U.S. bombers shot down. U.S. discovers tunnels and small caches of arms in Cambodia--Lon Nol "ponders" launching protest to U.S. invasion BUT also expresses approval--Sihanouk meets with Mao in Peking--Britain calls for talks on Indochina--U.S. contact with enemy called "extremely light".(Bay Area Inst. flier:prime student source)

MAY 3--120 U.S. planes bomb North Vietnam: four shot down--Agnew and Rogers deny escalation of war. Call air-strike in North Vietnam "re-inforced protective reaction," Thousands of Cambodian reguees "generated" by U.S.-ARVN "clean-up" operation flee west--Combat within Vietnam produces more U.S. casualties than Cambodian operation. U.S. forces in Cambodia again meet with "little resistance."--Monsoon rains begin. Heavy U.S. armour begins to bog down. (Bay Area Inst. flier:pss)

MAY 4--5,000 more U.S. troops enter Cambodia west of Pleiku. 1,500 more U.S. troops sent to Fish-Hook area--North Vietnamese push within 30 miles of Phnom Penh--National student strike called in U.S.--Student protests grow in Saigon--Senate Foreign Relations Committee urges a repeal of Tonkin Resolution--Pentagon terminates raids over North Vietnam. Dow Jones Industrial average plummets 19.02--NLF shells fifty-six U.S. targets within Vietnam in worst attack of year.--Agnew assails "elite who undermine American optimism,"--Four war-protesters shot and killed by National guard at Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.(Bay Area Inst. flier:pss)/75% of professors attending a faculty meeting are in favor of a strike at Cabrillo College (CHP, vol.4, no.21, May 7, 1970,p.4)

MAY 5--Virtually no classes were held at Cabrillo College. The strike was presumed to "show indignation for the present policy in Southeast Asia." Students met in the overcrowded college theater and proposed teach-ins for Wednesday. Students and faculty marched together on a picket line and are financing a full page ad in local newspapers which denounces Nixon's recent actions.(CHP,vol.4 no.21, May 7, 1970, p.4)/Informal meeting of UCSC faculty was held in Crown Dining Commons, moderated by the Provost of Merrill College, Phillip Bell. The Ad-Hoc Student-Faculty Committee for a University Convocation was formed at the request of a majority at this meeting, and the request which eventually convened the Academic Senate, Santa Cruz Division also was a result of this form.(Ibid.)/12:30pm--Rally in Cowell College Courtyard, a "kaliedescope" of speakers and platforms and issues which completely bewilders the "Journal News"' "middle aged reporter". Unable to reach an "action" consensus, the "action group" of strikers runs 'round UCSC, whooping it up, but causing little damage. The connection between this group and a later meeting at Natural Sciences, out of which came the strike leadership structure, is unclear. (Barney Barnett in "Journal News" May 9,1970)/At "college caucuses"held during a meeting at Natural Sciences, representatives from each college were "chosen" These representatives came to be known as the "Strike Action Committee". ("Strike Daily & Stevenson Libre", undated; probably May 5, 1970)/evening--An estimated 600(Michael Wallace, CHP) mourners held a candle-light vigil on Pacific Ave. Tuesday night in memory of students shot by National Guardsmen at Kent State University in Ohio. Lines extending three blocks on both sides of the street; the vigil ended with a mass gathering on the steps of the U.S. Post Office. Prof. Noel King led a prayer for the deceased, their "loved ones and their killers", and for the people of Southeast Asia, "their loved ones and their killers."(CHP, vol.4, no.21,

May 7, 1970)/evening--200 students at Cowell voted "unanimously"for an open-ended, non-coercive strike for the three national demands. Committees were formed, including one whose purpose was to canvas the community with anti-war petitions. The Cowell Committee Lounge was designated the official strike HQ's.("Strike Daily & Stevenson Libre", May 5, 1970)/evening--A meeting of Crown students produced a "near" vote (a disastrous outcome for a meeting which had appeared to have a unanimous pro-strike consensus at the outset) to abstain from attending classes until the three national demands are met.(Ibid.)/evening--A meeting at Stevenson, attended by about 100 students voted to strike until the three national demands are met. "SIC" was designated as Stevenson strike headquarters.(Ibid.)/evening--A meeting at Merrill, designed to parallel meetings at other colleges "broke up without a clearing up of the issues, but a stand-up vote indicated that at least half of the Merrill college is committed to strike..."Reasons cited for the flop: "drained of people by the candlelight vigil and due to worn-out students and strike committee members."(Ibid.)

MAY 6--Literature Comprehensive Examination is cancelled due not to strike, but to the Governor's shutdown of the University.(flier issued by Thomas Vogler, Chairman of Board of Studies in Literature)/"50 people begin drive to Washington D.C. for a rally there on Saturday." (Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970)/7:00pm--A meeting at Crown strives to achieve a consensus so as to give a position to faculty members, who don't understand exactly where the students stand. The meeting eventually supports an open-ended strike(SD, May 7, 1970)/ 10:00pm--Crown Faculty meeting after end of an uncertain student meeting. "Most" (faculty members) believe that classes will change and failures won't be given to students."(Ibid.)

MAY 6--A "convocation was held in the Upper Quarry, attended by approximately 3,000 persons(John Bryant, Jonathan Kirsch, CHP). The meeting was organized by the Ad-Hoc Student Faculty Committee for a University Convocation(CHP,vol.4,no. 21, May 7, 1970)/2:00pm--a "handful" of UCSC students, headed by Scott Kennedy, begin a 48 hour hunger strike on the Post Office steps of the downtown Santa Cruz U.S. Post Office branch. (Stevenson Libre Strike Daily, May 7, 1970)/"At a meeting at Cowell, to consider how credit might be allocated in the case of an open-ended strike, the discussion rapidly widened to the related question of whether the strike should continue, and, if so, in what form. Two groups formed: one felt that classes should reconvene and discuss the Cambodian issue and related topics. The second felt that this attitude created the strike as a limited and symbolic act, and that the real value of the strike is to serve as an action for the steady expansion of "political consciousness" on this campus..." (SD, May 7, 1970)/Community Liason Committee meets to organize in the Fireside Lounge at Stevenson. This committee is still in existence, being one of the few permanent vestiges of strike activity. It is now located in Cowell, Room 22(below the Dining Commons); Amy Barton is the present student coordinator.(Strike Daily & Stevenson Libre, May 5, 1970)/2:00pm--Petition Committee meets to organize in 131 Cowell. Purpose of the committee was to take an anti-war petition to the people of Santa Cruz.(Strike Daily and Stevenson Libre, May 5, 1970)

MAY 7--3:00pm--Emergency meeting of the Academic Senate, Santa Cruz Division to discuss the Zinner Report (and other items unanimously requested by th emembers)(NSIII:Stevenson Libre Strike Daily)/Chancellor Dean E. McHenry orders all flags on campus flown at half-mast "in honor of those who have lost their lives in the struggle at home and abroad..., the four Kent students, Lt. Jon Warmbrodt, USCMR (UCSC, '68) and all the other 40,000 Americans killed in Viet Nam."/7:30am--Clean up operations for wax spilled and splattered during candlelight vigil(Stevenson Libre Strike Daily, May 7, 1970)/ noon--A crowd of up to 1,000 gathered in front of the downtown post office in Santa Cruz where they listened to impassioned pleas for the community to "strike for peace". Methadologies suggested for ending the war: call President Nixon, turn in Savings Bonds, disrupt military by encouraging revolution among GI's; no violent tactics suggested.(Pajaronian, May 8, 1970)/About 500 students and faculty members attend a meeting at Stevenson college at which J. Herman Blake, sociology instructor at Cowell College is quoted as saying: "If you think you can sit down and rationalize with those who call you bums, you're playing games. The only way to stop this way is to stop the normal operations of government,"(Mercury, May 8, 1970)/May7-10--President of the University of California, Charles J. Hitch, closes the entire University system at the request of Governor Reagan. The Governor first requested this action in conference with Hitch and Chancellor Glen Dumke on May 6, 1970. Chancellors were the only other people consulted in the matter. (statement by Hitch, issued May 8, 1970)/The Academic Senate passes the following resolution: "We, the faculty of the University of California at Santa Cruz, in a time of reflection and discussion, agree in condemning senseless violence. We also condemn all attempts to restrain legitimate expressions of dissent. We condemn the President's action in Indochina and urge immediate and total disengagement of our forces from the war. We strongly support the unified nationwide student strike directed toward ending our involvement in Asia."/7:00pm--meeting to organize door-to-door community canvassing workers at Cowell Dining Commons(Filer issued May 7,1970)

MAY 8--Class series was offered as "alternate education" by College V faculty/2:00pm--A meeting of Merrill Faculty voted not to cross picket lines on Monday, May 11.(SD, May 9,1970) 8:00pm--Teach-in with an auspicious panel: Ambassador James Bell (Malaysia '64-'69), Director of the Office of Southwest Pacific Affairs; Henry Mello of Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors; Mrs. Frances Smith, Foreign Affairs Officer of the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs in U.S. State Dept, etc. in Stevenson Dining Hall (flier).

MAY 9--"...we feel that we are awakening the country to the fact that students are seriously and genuinely concerned..."(Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970)/A delegation of UCSC students leaves for Washington D.C. in a chartered plane, carrying petitions and letters from Santa Cruz residents supporting an immediate withdrawal of troops from Vietnam. The trip was organized by Lawrence Chenowetch, Assistant Professor of History. Several car loads of students left for Washington earlier in the week (Mercury, May 8, 1970)/Various Professors provided alternate learning sessions and take-home mid terms in order to eliminate conflict between school work and the strike(SD, May 9, 1970)/Results of Strike Poll : support for Nixon in Cambodia:students (57 yes 1793 no), faculty(0 yes 62 no); whether to strike: students (1552 yes 295 no), faculty (98 yes 15 no)./"Over 300 students carried dialogue, petitions, post cards, fact sheets, and copies of the CHP to residents of Santa Cruz. Informational tables at shopping centers also attracted attention and response. So far 2,000 postcards urging Senator Murphy to oppose Nixon were filled in by the townspeople and about 4,500 signatures were collected on an anti-Cambodian invasion petition."(SD, May 9, 1970)/UCSC is named Western US regional draft resistance center by Princeton and Brandeis. Dave Ortiz was made chairman of the Draft Committee(SD, May 9,1970)

MAY 10--Stevenson students given opportunity to take courses "which can allow all of us to take advantage of the educational opportunities afforded by the political process".(flier issued by D. Kaun and D. McElrath)/Hunger strike begins on Cowell lawn--what was to become a familiar landmark for a couple of weeks during the strike.(SD, May 10, 1970)/May 11-16--"Many professors feel obligated to teach if students show up. Some students are attending classes, especially science classes. Many professors are redirecting their classes toward war related subjects; other classes meet, though not at their usual times and places, often in a professor's home. At this time, it is generally agreed that those students who work against the war will not be academically penalized.Off-campus committees continue to work with the community. Petitioners go to Watsonville and Gilroy and take the McGovern-Hatfield petition to the Santa Cruz community Plans are made to talk with those people interested in anti-war activities. "Money collected from movies and plays is given to the strike fund."(Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970)

MAY 11--Striking students attempt to disuade others from attending classes by stopping all at entrances to larger classroom buildings and proposing attendance at large group gatherings outside classroom buildings. This marked the beginning of serious consideration of so-called "Alternate Education"; and attempt to give strike activities an academic rationale./Board of Studies in Chemistry unanimously approves a resolution encouraging Chemistry students to "involve themselves in efforts to end the war in East Asia" and pledging "full cooperation with students in these pursuits."(Bulletin signed by J.F. Bunnet, Chairman, Board of Studies in Chemistry)/UCSC delegation which flew to Washington over this weekend reported back to the campus. They reported approximately 60 to 70 UCSC students still in Washington D.C. (Pajaronian, May 11, 1970)/ UCSC delegates in Washington, "about 50 strong", are given office space by Congressman Don Reigle (Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970)/"A top-level meeting was held between two UCSC students, Santa Cruz city and county officials, a judge, amember of the Youth Commission, and UCSC and Cabrillo officials was held at County Center, Supervisors' Chairman Dan Forbus said Tuesday."(Sentinel, May 13, 1970)/1:30pm--Rally scheduled for Upper Quarry to collect draft cards(Pajaronian, May 11, 1970); "Approximately 1500 students are present. The philosophy behind the strike is explained. There are suggestions as to how people can get involved in the strike. There is also a call for the turning in of draft cards."(Student-Community Newsleteer, June 9, 1970)/9:30-10:00am--Petition worker leaders and groups meet previous to fanning out over Capitola and Aptos and Rio Del Mar. Third "general meeting" for organizing new workers is held in Stevenson Dining Hall (SD, May 11, 1970)/3:00 pm--Elementary School Action (people interested in meeting with Santa Cruz teachers) meets in Stevenson 151.(SD, May 11,1970) 3:30pm--Mrs. Williams, mother of one of the Soledad Brothers, spoke at the Cowell Conference Room as part of student agitations to "free all political prisoners".(SD, May 9, 1970)/Math and Biology departments(faculty and majors) meet(SD May 11, 1970)

MAY 12--Speaking before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, Chancellor Dean E. McHenry condemned the draft, the war in Vietnam and the invasion of Cambodia, and urged the enfranchisement of all Americans over 18. McHenry was asked to review the general situation in California for the prestigious ASNE at this meeting, but used the forum to express frustration over the current political crises.(CHP, vol.4, no.21, May 7, 1970)/College V Faculty issue statement of support for resolution passed earlier by Academic Senate. The guidelines offered by College V differed slightly from those offered by the Crown Fellows, in that they recommended a more extensive use of "I" grades.(statement issued by College V, unsigned)/UCSC Delegation participated in a news conference attended by Senator Cranston ("whose response, was, of course, favorable") (SD, May 14, 1970)/Prof. Michael Kasha of Florida State Univ. who was on leave for the year at UCSC withdrew from the 4th International Congress on Radiation Research in opposition to American involvements in Cambodia and Vietnam (SD, May 12, 1970)/10:30am--Public Opinion and Foreign Policy Workshops led by Gil Stein, Stevenson Dorm 5, 2nd floor lounge(SD, May 11, 1970)/lunch--Students fast to raise funds for Vietnam charity organizations(SD, May 12, 1970) 7:30pm--Draft card collection rally at Merrill College Dining Hall (Pajaronian, May 11, 1970)

CAMBODIA STRIKE INTERVIEWS

BY DAVID STANFORD
Special to the Press

*These are excerpts from a collection of interviews and documents concerning the delegation of UCSC students and faculty who went to Washington D.C. during the Cambodia Strike in Spring of 1970. This collection is available for anyone who wants to read it in the Special Collections section of the main library. Hours are:*10:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Mondays through Fridays.

"As I recall the idea for the trip to Washington came out of the rally they had...the first one they had in the quarry. Someone got up and said that there was some need to make the people in Washington aware of what was going on....It was also a reaction in my case anyway, to the kind of things I heard radicals saying: that the students were in it by themselves, that they had to go it alone, and we had to do it all...completely an individual thing and that we couldn't get involved with the community. And so right away I began to think that in order to make any kind of effective statement we had to have community support. That was the guiding precept behind our behavior. I think that was why people had a good feeling about the trip to washington. It had some sort of a broad basis. It wasn't just students.

One thing we did get professors to write material describing the war. We were kind of thinking "What could the University offer the Government? One was trying to get the community of Santa Cruz together....Organization kind of skills. Trying to organize this in some sort of way that would be meaningful. Rather than having just a whole blab of information to send have petitions which wouldn't be completely legal, in the sense of government petitions, but would indicate, you know, that so and so had signed and was a resident and that they weren't all students. We also get some different kinds of things: the talk shows, (Jim Dunbar), and the letters that came out of the talk shows.

In 72 hours we had something like 2,300 or 3,000, some great amount of letters from people who obviously were concerned. And they weren't students, they were middle class people who said, by and large, "I've gone along with the Vietnam War to this point, and I can't take it anymore and, you know, I haven't said anything before, but the government's going too far." The kind of thing I was wanting to get over to people in Washington, just personally, was this idea that the President is an elected man and he didn't even consult his cabinet before doing this, and that whether the action itself was right or wrong, subjectively speaking, in the legal view of the thing it was just totally out of order. He was acting like a king."

"People worked on these things who had never been active, because at Santa Cruz it tends to be action or reaction. When the radicals or somebody else says something, people who might otherwise act don't act because it's a reaction to the radical stance. So that too made me feel better about going, thinking that maybe it had involved people and had awakened people who hadn't thought in terms of it concerning them or the larger picture."

"If I remember correctly Kent State came out on Monday. And so I came back and just all hell broke loose down at this place. I remember that day very distinctly because the first day I got back I went up to Crown College where they were having this debate. It was sort of an ad hoc faculty group that had got together to try and argue about how they should respond to these things. They got into some infighting about the Sociology Department about this guy didn't want to cancel his class. You could just kind of see things were simmering. As opposed to my reactions during the last strike, when I was a freshman, the People's Park thing....I had just ignored the whole thing. I had a house then up in Aptos and I just went away and sat and walked around in the woods. I wasn't very concerned. But this thing hit me a lot more....at home. I wanted to try to respond to the things that were going on. I guess partly because Vietnam had been an old wound in my side. I'd gotten really involved in some activities in high school. It kind of festers on you. I took it

See Page 12

MAY 13—There were 70 people from UCSC in Washington. Delegates met with Asst. Undersecretary of Southeast Asian Affairs Marshall Green and Senator Edward Kennedy. Others met over dinner with Averill Harriman. Still others attended a Cocktail Party with McGovern, Church, Hatfield, etc. (SD, May 14, 1970)/UCSC participates in a Press Conference with California Senator George Murphy, showing him the petitions and delivering information about the petitions and number of signatures to press representatives (SD, May 14, 1970)/"Yesterday, we disrupted the normal operation of the Santa Cruz draft board first by sending in about 50 people within an hour to ask legitimate questions and tie up secretaries. 15 min. before lunch they...closed the board...In the next 45 minutes, various methods of disrupting the board were employed including singing,... deflating tires (not slashing) of government cars, pounding on walls...(5 holes kicked in walls)..." 5 students were arrested, with bails of $6.$10 and one of $5,130.(SD, May 14, 1970)/1:00pm—Joan Baez is the main speaker at a rally at which 73 young men are reported to turn in their draft cards./Draft card turn-in no. 2 in the Crown Plaza (SD, May 11, 1970)/3:00pm—UCSC Washington delegation participates in a news conference called by "9 major newspapers" and submits a resolution calling for a joint session of Congress to discuss the Cambodian issue...(SD, May 14,1970)

MAY 14—Representative John Tunney of California introduced the resolution for a joint session of Congress to the House of Representatives.(CHP, vol. 4, no. 23, p.6, May 28, 1970)/Community Action Board, a countywide board of representatives of the poor, at present under attack by conservative county groups and the California state government, endorsed a statement calling for a cessation of all hostilities and immediate withdrawal of all troops from SE Asia(SD May 14, 1970)/Crown College Committee of 10 supports the strike and offers an academic compromise.(Bulletin issued by Crown College Committee of 10, May 14, 1970)/Draft Resistance Committee reports a total of 232 Draft Card protests (227 "found", 1 USMC Reserve Card and 4 draft cards burned).Supporters of this type of draft protest total 20% of all men at UCSC(SD, May 14, 1970)/4:00pm—Meeting of students to organize "continued communication with campus construction workers" in 127 Cowell (SD, May 14, 1970)/Santa Cruz County officers met with students in lounges at the five colleges. Discussion centered around University and community relations.(CHP, vol. 4. no. 23 May 21, 1970)/7:30pm Meeting of Legal Defense Committee at Merrill to coordinate collection of bail donations for non-student still languishing in jail after Wednesday's demonstration (SD, May 14 1970)/8:00pm—Rally in Cowell Dining Hall featuring: 1)Los Reveladores del Tercer Mundo, a group of blacks and Puerto Ricans from New York, 2)Los Mascarones, a theater group specializing in revolutionary Latin American poetry and music from Mexico City, 3)Teatro Campesino(SD, May 14, 1970).

MAY 15—"It is very hot. People are losing their energy. Few people go petitioning. First strong hints that the strike will not last for the rest of the quarter."(Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970)/UCSC student delegation in Washington caused Congressman Burt L. Talcott (R-Salinas)to tell the Sentinel that he has "been very impressed with the students."(Sentinel, May 15, 1970)/Five students arrested on May 13 for disrupting draft board activities are arraigned in Municipal Court.(SD, May 15, 1970)/1:30pm—Labor and Unions Committee meeting in Stevenson 137A.(SD, May 15, 1970)/8:30pm—University orchestra presents concert in the form of a "Benefit for Peace" in the College V Dining Hall, prefaced with remarks by David Kaun, Prof. of Econ. at Stevenson "on the University community's reaction to American involvement in Southeast Asia."(CHP, vol. 4, no. 22, May 14, 1970)/"Spring Thing" continues despite Strike(Car Rally and Horror Movies)(SD, May 15, 1970).

MAY 16—Armed Forces Day demonstration at Fort Ord draws 2,500 persons(Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970)

MAY 17—8:00pm-2:00 am—"Spring Thing" continues with Rock concert/dance.(SD. May 15, 1970)

MAY 18—Committees continue to function. 60 teas are held. Most business groups, service groups and churches are talked with..."(Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970)/New operation involving 20,000 ARVN and U.S. troops launched in Southern Cambodia—South Vietnamese Foreign Minster Tran Van Lam announces in Jakarta that ARVN forces and operations, accompanied by U.S. advisors, have been "underway for some time in Laos". Laird makes confirmation. Calls them "protective reaction" raids—U.S. Command announces that they "think" that they have captured a section of COSVN-"part of the post office"—South Vietnamese Air Force accidentally kills ten of Lon Nol's troops in air support operations—NLF, NVA and Khmer Rough retreat from Kompong Cham. Lon Nol's troops move in—Thieu regime closes 4 Saigon dailies for criticism of Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia—Brandeis Strike Center reports strike activity on 265 of nation's 1,500 colleges and universities—Asst. Sec. Of Defense, Robert F. Froehlke, reports of House Appropriations Subcommittee that the military spends 2.9 billion annually on intelligence (not including CIA and State Dept.) —Mansfield gives support to Cooper-Church amendment to cut off funds for Cambodia operations. (Bay Area Institute Newsletter:prime source of information circulated by Strike Steering Committee)/The Neighborhood Community Workers report the solicitation of "approx. 13,000 signatures" against the war.(SD, May 18, 1970)/Marc Norton states that a petition was handed to the Chancellor "about two weeks ago", demanding the Lennie Kunin, who had been fired, be rehired. The decision to fire Kunin, an economics lecturer, was made by the Chancellor, upon the recommendation of the Board of Studies in Economics.(SD, May 18, 1970)/10:00 am—Washington delegation meeting is held in Stevenson Senior Commons(SD, May 18, 1970)/4:00pm—Berkeley and Fort Ord veteran medics meet in preparation for Wednesday's planned draft board protest (SD, May 18, 1970).

MAY 19—It was revealed that the Santa Cruz County Sherriff's Office is compiling a list of persons who attended demonstrations. The revelation was made by Lieutenant Martin Gangloff in an appearance before the Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors. Gangloff said the confidential file was kept in answer to a question if the sherrif's office was sending undercover agents to demonstrations and protest meetings.(CHP, vol. 4, no. 24, pk1. May 28, 1970)/Activities in conjunction with the possible joint session of Congress continued on campus today when a student committee was chosen to write a position paper. Their statement will then be read by one UCSC representative if the unprecedented joint session is called.(CHP, vol. 4, no. 23, p. 6, May 28,1970) "As far as I am concerned, these young people that are going from house to house to talk are doing much more good than all the demonstrations, which seem to mostly end up in violence and people being hurt and dying."(Reader's letter printed in Pajaronian, May 19, 1970)/Community dinner at Cowell:150 Santa Cruz citizens attend (Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970) 7:00pm—Meeting in Stevenson Dining Hall to organize draft bussing protest that resulted in violence on Wednesday morning.(SD, May 19, 1970)

MAY 20—7:00-7:30pm—Draft protest at County Governmental Center and Courts Building in Santa Cruz which ends in an order to disperse, a "riot", a police "over-reaction", and one serious and several minor injuries on the student side.(CHP, vol.4,no.24, May 28, 1970)/"The Sentinel received two phone calls from persons who said they were residents of the demonstration area and who reported they saw policemen strike demonstrators with clubs, but a Sentinel photographer at the scene said he saw the batons used only to shove the protesters from in front of the buses." (Sentinel, May 20, 1970)/2:00pm—Church relations meeting in Stevenson Fireside Lounge (SD, May 20, 1970)/8:00pm—Frederick Flott, a member of the State Department's Task Force for Asian Problems, presented the Nixon administration's viewpoint on the Cambodian situation at a community forum in the Santa Cruz Civic Auditorium (UPI: no. 18 for May, 1970).

MAY 21—The vote for the Mass Transit bus system, ICB referendum, and the Capital Expenditures opinion poll commenced. The turnout was very large, perhaps due to the strike and the backing that many measures on the ballot received from those involved./A resignation from the Consulting Panel to the Secretary of the Treasury has been submitted to Treasury Secretary David Kennedy by Daniel B. Suits, Visiting Prof. of Econ. at UCSC. Prof. Suits said his action was due to his "grave concern over U.S. involvement in Cambodia."(CHP, vol. 4, no. 23, May 21, 1970)/Legal Defense meeting, at Merrill (SD, May 21, 1970)/8:00pm—Students' Library Research Committee meets at Merrill.(SD, May 21, 1970)

MAY 22—"Many students are beginning to worry about their classes. Some people are saying that the strike is dead. But there are at least 100 people who are still working hard and many classes are redirected. The strike, however, is definitely fading."(Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970)/9:00am—Police Relations Committee Meeting at Stevenson (SD, May 22, 1970).

MAY 24—Workshop on crowd control for Cabrillo Peace Fair was held./10:30am—Friends sponsor meeting at YWCA in town. On the agenda: Open-end discussion of war, strike, Washington delegation, draft action, community workers, etc./1:00pm-5:00pm—Cabrillo Educational Action Committee holds a "Bring Us Together Day" in the Cabrillo College Stadium. "...Do your own thing to express your concern."(SD, May 18, 1970)/4:30pm—Memorial service for students killed at Jackson State at the Progressive Baptist Church in Santa Cruz.(UPR no. 21 for May, 1970).

MAY 25—"Strikers begin planning for summer and fall. Washington delegation comes back. They have succeeded in talking to 100 Congressmen and 16 Senators. Cranston says that they persuaded 2 Senators to the anti-war side."(Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970)/10:00am-Meeting to plan draft disruption at Stevenson Dining Hall (SD, May 25, 1970).

MAY 26—Strike Daily no longer published daily. The strike winds down(Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970)/7:30am—A crowd of about 150 persons(Gary Heppell, CHP) most of whom seemed either to be medics, undercover cops, or photographers, staged an anti-war demonstration early in the morning at the Greyhound Bus Depot . A bus carrying local men was scheduled to leave for Oakland, where the men were to be inducted into the army.....this demonstration was not marred by violence, nor was there a show of force by the police (CHP, vol.4 issue 24, May 28, 1970).

MAY 27—"Meanwhile, Young Republicans (18 of them) demand from Heynes that the University be reconstructed, and a normal commencement be held, ROTC be allowed to remain on campus with credit...Groups like SDS and the Radical Student Union be banished from campus and that ASUC student funds and facilities not be used for strike activities."(SD, May 27, 1970)

MAY 31—Community-campus picnic held on Fieldhouse field.(Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970).

JUNE 1—"The Strike Daily titles itself the Non-Strike Non-daily. This expresses as well as anything our disillusionment and discouragement we feel at the unwillingness of many students and professors to make a sacrifice—even for a cause they believe in. WE ARE STILL IN SOUTHEAST ASIA'..But we are not totally disillusioned. A lot was done in a short space of time. People on this campus are almost 100% for immediate withdrawal from S.E. ASIA which was not the case before the invasion of Cambodia. More people believe that the University must increase its role in helping our society to improve...We have reached the Santa Cruz community and perhaps most importantly we have an anti-war organization set up on this campus that will continue with or without crises."(Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970).

JUNE 9—"...students at UCSC have sent between 10,000 and 20,000 letters to California draft boards in an attempt to drown them in their own red tape."(Student-Community Newsletter, June 9, 1970).

JUNE 17—"Meeting for Educational Change" held as part of a continuing series of meetings between UCSC students and local teachers. "We wish to deal with the problem of exposing our students to all sides of the issues without indoctrinating them with ideas which they cannot handle. We feel a great commitment to the development of a responsible awareness in our students and to discover how our schools can most effectively encourage this."(flier issued on campus).

"Be it further resolved that we will do all in our power to unite our entire community for the effort to develop a county-wide committment to engage in no business as usual until the involvement in Southeast Asia is ended."(flier issued on campus:Michael Woo)/"UCSC supposedly, now belongs to the anti-war effort, yet, strangely, one of our professors who has spent a great deal of time helping us to understand the causes of the war in Southease Asia is likely to be fired. And he is not alone. Bill Caldwell, a Chicano professor who has been working closely with Chicano students on this campus will not likely be rehired...These are professors who are helping us with the strike."(Marc Norton in SD, May 19, 1970)/An account of the Merrill faculty's reaction to the strike per Michael Cowan: "...no statement, quorum of Fellows met and discussed matter...basically left to Fellow's individual responsibility... within his own conscience...responsibility to self, students, University, College, and Community...general expression of sympathy and moral commitment...general sense of support for students, reorientation activities...important to keep sense of complexity and ambiguity, i.e., not simplify situation...as teachers, major responsibility to keep critical wits alive/reaffirmation of critical responsibility."(May 18, 1970)

SUTTER HILL

From Page 3

Quite a few of the Supervisoral candidates expressed their opinions. James Popin, an attorney, had been active in the fight to get the Board of Supers to reconsider its original decision. He had started proceedings to get a judicial review of the permit action. The procedure he used was that of a writ of mandamus, which is used when the Board sits in a quasi-judicial action. Since the Supervisors were applying law in judging the merits of the application, they were not making law but acting quasi-judicially. This Popin told the Board.

There is a county ordinance which states that a use permit application on unclassified land must show that it is consistent with the general plan. Only 2 acres of the project were zoned commercial. The general plan calls for professional offices, not retail structures for the area.

Further, according to Popin, the supervisors must find that the use will not materially injure the property in that area or be detrimental to public health, safety or welfare, and certainly local property owners feel that it would be detrimental.

John Fitzgerald, also a candidate for the Second District, presented the results of a traffic survey commissioned from a San Jose firm, George S. Nolte. They found that there would be 22,140 cars using Rio Del Mar Blvd. in five years, compared with a figure of no more than 15,000 that the Sutter Hill people generated.

Deputy Planning Director Chamberlain said there was not a conflict between the two figures; something about using different base years, but that the development itself would generate the same amount of traffic in both surveys.

MELLO GLAD

Supervisor Mello said he was glad he wasn't a traffic engineer. At one point Mello also pointed out that this particular Board has prevented expansion of several highways, including 17 and 1, and is in general quite concerned about the impact of the automobile.

Many other things were considered. Petitions bearing the signatures of 3200 residents opposed to the project were presented. Sutter Hill called that a poor figure, since it is easier to oppose such a project rather than to support it.

Sutter Hill also presented the results of a survey they themselves commissioned. It was somewhat curious that they should do so. 63% of those surveyed (from the area around Rio Del Mar) were either generally opposed or against the project. Sutter Hill countered this with the fact that only 51% of those polled were "generally" or "thoroughly" familiar with the project, and that a good deal of the information the people made up their minds on came from what they considered to be biased sources, notably the local press.

At the last moment Sutter Hill must have sensed defeat, for their attorney called for the matter to be postponed for a month to discuss the possibility of including major recreational or open space provisions in the development with Ken Call, President of the Rio Del Mar Improvement Association, and with the citizens of Rio Del Mar.

The Supervisors felt that this would be fine, but it would have to take the form of another application and that they should vote on the matter at hand.

TOO MUCH TRAFFIC

Even though Supervisor Forbus, of the First District, voted against the proposal, he was concerned that it would mean increased traffic in his district, which includes 41st Avenue. "If you don't put a shopping center anywhere else in this area, then when Safeway opens on the top of 41st Ave, and Alpha-Beta opens at Capitola and 41st Ave, then the first district is going to get all the traffic..."

He later added that "In the final analysis, I am not going to support Sutter Hill today, but I think that if maybe Mr. Sanson is declaring war, he's going to have a real tough battle, because if ecology means a lot to you...| and everybody in| Rio Del Mar seems to say that it does, then your automobile trips mean quite a bit to you, and as far as the first District is concerned, we have all kinds of traffic problems, and we really, ladies and gentlemen, as nice as people as you are, don't

Before the meeting closed, Sutter Hill called the traffic issue a "red herring" and accused the members of the audience of having economic interests in seeing to it that the development was not approved. Sutter Hill said a traffic problem could not develop simply from a lack of space for cars. Supervisor Mello replied:THAT THE Municipal Wharf would not have its traffic problems by the same logic.

FEEDBACK

From Page 4

exposed to that Administration in general).

This neglect has effected the garden immensely. It has led to the departure of the Garden's director, Alan Chadwick, and the apprentices who have worked keeping YOUR Garden functioning throughout the year.

The Administration has gone ahead pouring all of the students' registration money into the farm, which is a completely different project than the garden. Student workers also seem to have migrated to the farm, attracted by the energy of newness, without realizing that the farm is too busy to spend oime educating students in organic methods.

If the garden, as the project exists, or even continuing to function minimally, is to be kept from disappearing from this campus, the students must take action now to counteract the neglect and apathy of the UCSC population that has fallen like a shroud around this bright spot.

Come to Crown Dining Hall, Wed. May 3, 8:00pm, to learn more about the garden's plight, or to offer your interest and response to the closing moment of the garden.

Beth Heimlich

CAMBODIA INTERVIEWS

From Page 11

much more personally than the People's Park thing, because I really felt fucked over....that the United States could be doing that in my name."

"I thought the strike was really constructive. I really thought that it was a good thing. There were a few things that weren't very good. A couple of people wanted....well there were quite a few....wanted us to just quit classes completely and I just couldn't do that. At the time I was taking biology and French and....anyway plus I'm a biology major and biology majors just can't drop things and say "Oh well, I'll finish it next year." You just can't do it. So I took all my classes and did this too. Things were so restructured....The biology final was a take home closed book. We were just going to lectures and they were telling us what to read anyway. The majority of the professors were not enthusiastic but....cooperative. Like my French class was completely restructured. Out of four days of the week one day would be grammar, one day would be the French involvement in Vietnam, and....perfectly reasonable in French Four....then books we were reading the other days. Then the final was mostly essay, so like I wrote about what I did in Washington in French."

SO FAR AWAY

Ken Kengler talking about his meeting with the Assistant Undersecretary of State and two of his assistants:

"In every other situation that I'd been in, the students had outnumbered whoever they were talking to, you know, five, ten, twenty to one. So here they were three to one on me....I just walked inand one of the senses I remember is trying to take my mind, and grab it back to the pictures of My Lai in *Life* - magazine because I was just getting *So far away* from the reason I had come there. Just the absurdity of the entire thing, that I was sitting here talking while people were getting their heads and legs blown off in Vietnam, and that's the reason I was there. I ended up talking with those guys for almost two hours. First the chief guy left because he had a meeting, then one other guy left and I ended up talking one to one. He was a Southeast Asia expert. I made a mistake when I was talking to all three of them at first....I tried to talk Foreign Policy with them, which was really a mistake because they knew ten times more about it than I did. They were experts in the area. I remember talking something about the political suppression in South Vietnam and they rolled off this name of people who were in jail, "...but this guy is out, and Tric Van Dong, and he...So they lectured me for almost half an hour on the internal politics of South Vietnam. Very bright guys. Really sharp guys. Maybe I can preface that. In general I was fairly impressed with the calibre of the people I ran into. There were a couple of people, like Bob Mathias, who I went and saw....I'll tell you about that meeting....and Teague himself and Burney McFall, another Congressman, whose intellects did not impress me at all. They weren't very smart people. I guess a couple of them were pretty dumb, actually. Didn't really catch on very fast. But not these State Department guys. They were really sharp....I realized I couldn't argue foreign policy with them, so what I did was try to bring it back to the domestic scene and give them my impressions as a college student of the power structure and how completely alienated we were from what was going on and what the hell's going to happen to this country if this kind of trend continues. They were fairly pleased to talk with me, at least especially this one guy I was talking with at the end, because it was fairly clear that they were a lot more liberal than the major people in power in the State Department and they didn't get all that much chance to talk with anybody who was maybe even more liberal than they. They always were trying to face people who were a lot more conservative. The most poignant thing I remember was talking with this guy by ourselves....and I remember at one point him saying "You know I think....I think the bureaucracy is finally just grinding to a halt. The system is just falling apart. By the time the information is transferred from what's going on in Vietnam and gets filtered up to our level in the State Department, there's nothing left anymore. You don't know....It's just misinformation by the time we feed it up for decision making...It just doesn't work any more."...very sad.This guy was very unhappy there."

DISORGANIZED

"We never understood how disorganized Congress was. We thought that we as a delegation were, or students, were 30 people that didn't know what the other one was doing. Well Congress was 435 people. Just imagine. How would you let another 434 people know about what you're doing? If you introduce 20 bills and want them to get passed, and every Congressman does that, that's this ungodly amount of thousands of bills. And so all of a sudden we began to see what they were up against. And not only a certain clique, like Waldie who ran against McCormack for speaker because he couldn't take it any longer. Like people wouldn't speak to him, other people...But he said "The time...God it's got to start moving." And I just couldn't get over how much they are isolated. And how much of a bureaucracy it was. You figure every Congressman is alotted 15 staff members and there's 435 Congressmen, and there's a Committee that might have 20 staff members, and there are 30 committees, and you imagine all these people on the Hill trying to get something and then you'd come back to UCSC and try to explain it to somebody and they didn't know what was going on at all. For example there was that resolution (for students to address a Joint Session of Congress)...and we just had this resolution introduced. It's got to go through committee hearings, if you can *get* committee hearings, because only 10 percent of bills even get committeehearings. Then it's got to go to the floor and it's got to go through all these places. We'd be lucky to get it done in six months. And I remember people here—were already—going to pick who the speaker was going to be. And I was just incredulous when I heard that. I thought, "That's it. If they could put that into a story, that would show how isolated Santa Cruz is." "

MONOLITH

"It's really interesting, because you go back there and you think it's this monolithic thing. That's why I just can't get over it when people talk about politics and government in monolithic terms because it's so ridiculous. The system just needs to be worked. The system is there. And I think McGovern is showing it now. He picked up delegates in the State of Georgia two days ago and he won that strong showing in New Hampshire and he's picking up delegates in Arizona and Iowa, everywhere. And it's because his people are willing to get in there and work and willing to do it. And I think that this system just doesn't work, it has to be worked. And, I don't know, that's the big question. Is it worth working or is it not worth working? And...I don't know."

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Environmental News Service

From Page 3

At the top was the notation: "Not for distribution or quotation."

The task force, set up last year to help the EPA deal with the problem of mercury contamination, said concentrations of it "recently observed in the air and water convince us that there must be an effort to drastically reduce the human intake of Mercury from all routes of entry."

It added that "even if all discharges into the environment were suddenly stopped the residual already produced by past activities (the current accumulation in fish and aquatic sediment) if not removed or permanently stabilized, will present a mercury problem for years to come."

Adding to the problem are the industrial plants that use mercury for a multitude of products ranging from paint to pharmacuticals and then discharge the toxic agent into the environment. Efforts to reduce the threat of poisoning so far have focused on methylmercury, found chiefly in fish.

However, the total human intake of mercury is what counts, that is, absorbtion of it through the air, drinking water, food, and skin contact.

The intake of mercury from all sources at levels now considered acceptable can add up to a total intake which is unacceptably high.

The report included four main recommendations:

o Identifying all significant sources and applying equitable reduction requirements to them.

o Bringing in other state and federal agencies and utilizing all information available to them.

o Keeping the public informed of the dangers and sources of mercury.

o Giving the dischargers a reasonable opportunity to state their point of view before regulatory action is commenced.

ENERGY CRISIS PLUS "HARDHAT MENTALITY" MAY FORCE NUCLEAR PLANTS, PHYSICIST WARNS

Physicist Ralph E. Lapp recently warned that the United States faces a severe energy crisis which by 1985 could have consumers pleading with utilities to build more nuclear power electric plants.

A series of power crises could prompt a backlash from those of the "hardhat mentality" that would endanger the entire environmental movement, Lapp told the House Interior Committee in Washington.

"The challenge is one of meeting the nation's power demands and at the same time producing minimum impact on the environment," he said.

Interior Secretary Morton also stated that this country faces and immediate energy crisis.

The House Interior Committee has begun a full-scale investigation of the nation's energy needs.

HIGH PELT PRICES SPUR WINTER SLAUGHTER AS 20,000 FOXES ARE SHOT FROM AIR

In the winter hunting season now ending, South Dakota pilots have killed more than 20,000 foxes from the air.

Lured by the highest prices for red fox pelts in recent years, a result of current fashions in fur, more tha 110 armed pilots have been stalking foxes from the air with shotguns.

The wholesale killing of foxes in South Dakota is legal because the animal is considered a predator.

On November 18, President Nixon signed into law legislation banning the use of aircraft to hunt or harrass animals, birds, or fish from the air, with one exception.

States were granted permits for aerial hunting of predators.

WCongress passed the bill after it was discovered that a Wyoming sheep rancher had hired a helicopter pilot to shoot bald eagles from the air.

Federal and state fish and game officials in several western states said that they believed the legislation, coupled with state controls on aerial hunting, had limited the use of airplanes for hunting.

Nevertheless, planes are still being used extensively in some areas, legally and illegally.

In Alaska, planes owned by guides were used to carry hunters to remote polar bear grounds, and then to frighten the bears so they ran toward the waiting hunters.

In Montana, helicopters are used to drive elk toward hunters.

In Wyoming, some guides spot elk from the air and radio their location to hunters on the ground, and there have been cases in which hunters have used aircraft as aerial platforms to shoot deer and antelope.

Most western states, such as South Dakota, allow shooting of coyotes and other animals regarded as predators from the air on the grounds that the animals prey on livestock.

The question in South Dakota is whether or not the fox is a dangerous animal, or whether hunters have used the "predator control" as a legal excuse for the indiscriminate slaughter of wildlife for profit.

Owners of the land on which airborne hunters make most of their kills have protested the hunting, saying that the roxes control rodents and jackrabbits.

Farmers contend that the hunters have killed cattle, dogs, and deer and some pilots have reported that angry farmers have fired on them from the ground.

CALIFORNIA COASTLINE PROTECTION BILL ADVANCES IN THE STATE ASSEMBLY

A legislative subcommittee in Sacramento has approved the bill that would control development of the California coast.

The subcommittee of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee also voted down a series of opponent-sponsered amendments which the author, Assemblyman Alan Sieroty, said would cripple the bill.

Paul McCarron, representing the California Builders' Council, charged that the bill's proposed system of issuing permits along the coast before construction could start constituted a "de facto moratorium". He stated that "If the coastline is shut down, there will be plausible reasons for extending it to the rest of the state."

The Sieroty bill, considered the Legislature's most stringent coastline protection measure, survived the subcommittee in spite of opposition by the Reagan Administration, Pacific Gas and Electric, and the County Supervisors' Association of California.

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the people's pages



PONAPE, Micronesia, 1949—This watercolor of a Pacific Island scene painted by Robert E. Burton of Santa Cruz will be included in an exhibit of Micronesian objects and related art in the UCSC Main Library which first went on display April 21 and which will continue to be shown through April 30.

Mr. Burton was the first American in charge of an Agricultural Experimental Station in Ponape in 1949 when he did the watercolors.

An exact model of a native outrigger canoe will also be lent by Mr. Burton to the display of Palaun story boards, devil masks, native navigational charts, and stone and tortoise shell money.-

The exhibit has been set up in conjunction with a three-day symposium on Micronesia sponsored by UCSC's Center for South Pacific Studies.

Photo / Courtesy University Relations

MOSS LANDING MARINE LABORATORIES' OPEN HOUSE

Moss Landing Marine Laboratories of the California State University and Colleges have set an open House for Sunday April 30. The Laboratories will be open to the public from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

There will be slide shows, movies, talks, exhibits, description and explanation of on-going projects currently sponsored by the Office of the Sea Grant Program, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the Association of Monterey Bay Area Governments (AMBAG), and other information available to all who visit the facilities.

The research center is located off Highway 1, midway between Monterey and Santa Cruz on Sandholt Road.

For additional data phone the Labs any weekday between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. at 408/633-3304.

READ THIS PLEASE

During the Cambodian Strike of Spring 1970, many efforts went to support 70 students and faculty members who went to Washington, D.C., to try and communicate to as many people as possible our opposition to the war.

What they did and what they learned was unfortunately never communicated very well to the rest of the people back here.

I have collected 200 pages of information concerning this event. 100 pages are interviews with many of the people who went with the "Washington Delegation". The rest are documents relating to that event and to the general situation at that time.

When you read this material you will perceive an important and complicated event incredibly well by perceiving it from many directions.

I hope that many people will read this material, because the thing perceived through it is an amazing part of everything and a part that seems particularly important to understand what is happening now.

It's in Special Collections in the Main Library. Hours are: 10:00 p.m. to 12:00 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Mondays through Fridays.

BIKES FOR LIFE

As of last Wednesday morning, the People's Lobby reported that some 1,000 riders had taken part in the Bikes for Life ride on Saturday, April 8.

Some $1,500 had been collected as of last week at the rate of $200 per day. The money will be used for media advertising to promote the passage of Proposition 9 in the June election and to counter the massive advertising campaign by lobbyists opposing this Clean Environment Act.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD GARAGE SALE

"Lots of really good stuff" will be up for sale in a benefit garage mart for the Santa Cruz Chapter of Planned Parenthood this Saturday and Sunday, April 29 and 30, at 416 King Street, S.C.

If you have stuff to donate to the sale, you can drop it off on Thursday or Friday, April 27 or 28. For further info: 426-5550.

CAMPUS PLANNING COMMITTEE SETS OPEN FORUM MAY 8

The UCSC Campus Planning Committee has scheduled an open forum for 4:00 p.m., Monday, May 8, 1972, at Student Music East. Members of the campus community are encourage to attend and participate.

Agenda items proposed by campus participants should be submitted in writing to J.E. Wagstaff, Campus Architect, Secretary to the Committee, Carriage House, by Monday, May 1, 1972. The Carriage House is at the base of the campus, opposite the University Police Station (Cook House.) Suggestions may be mailed through intercampus mail.

NEW PROCEDURE FOR DECLARING MAJOR IN COMMUNITY STUDIES

The Board of Studies in Community Studies will be implementing a new policy with respect to admission to the major beginning in the next academic year.

The essential features of the changes involve students preparing a program of study in the major and an interview with the Board committee.

All sophomores or juniors planning on entering the major should get info on the new procedures by calling up the Board Office, Room 237C Stevenson, 429-2371 and requesting THE NEW "Information for Community Studies Majors".

DRUG RAP

Frederick Meyers, M.D., a visiting professor of pharmacology from UC San Francisco, will conduct a question and answer session on any topic related to drugs at 4:00 p.m. today, Thursday, April 27.

Dr. Meyers, one of a group of people teaching a pharmacology course at UCSC, is a nationally respected authority in his field.

BRAHMS' "REQUIEM"

Students, faculty, and staff are invited to join the University Chorus in the spring term for performances of Johannes Brahms' **Deutsches Requiem** with the University Orchestra on June 2,3, and 4. Auditions for new singers may be arranged by contacting the Music Office, 429-2401 for an audition time.

Past members of the Chorus need not audition again but should drop a note to Ed Houghton, College V.

Rehearsals are conducted in the Performing Arts Concert Hall, Tuesday evenings at 7:30.

TOMORROW IS DEADLINE FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT PROPOSALS

Community Service Projects for the 1972-3 school year and those beginning on July 1, 1972, can receive financing if:

The Service organization involved is a currently registered student group that works directly with the community in an on-going project; and

A budget proposal is turned in to Starr Mort, Student Activities Coordinator, Student Services Office, Room 257, Central Services, X2901, by Friday, April 28, 1972.

Some appropriate budget areas might be: Office Supplies, Telephone, Food, Transportation, Printing, Advertising, Work-Study, and Speakers for Training Programs.

Questions regarding community service funding should be directed to Ms. Mort.

CLASS ADS

FOR SALE

16mm Bolex movie camera with zoom lens. $695 also fresh 16mm ektachrome film 30% off: call 426-4455.

Yard Sale Sat. 29th 1804 Mission St. Farm folks moving surfboards, skis, books, clothes, etc. Cheap! Something for everyone.

Boots for sale. Almost brand new Lowa Alpspitz(medium-weight hiking and climbing boots). Cost me $40, asking $25(negotiable). Says size 8 inside (think it's more like 8½ or 9). Call Roger at 426-1888.

'51 Old, lovely old Duchess runs wonderfully. Has A lot sticker. But I must pay rent. $150 call 427-0475 or come see at Stud. Apt. C-14.

Motorcycle Hodaka 90cc dirt and street equipment. Webco head and compression release. Very good condition. $175 or offer. 426-6553.

'71 Honda, SL-100, blue 1290miles, $375. 336-5643.

WANTED

Wanted: one small to medium sized refrigerator. Will negotiate price. contact Nancy or Jeanine, or Joanne at 429-4254.

HOUSING

25.00 REWARD: for vertical or orizontal space. UC student/employee seeks to rent one bedroom house in Santa Cruz area by June 15 or July 1. Will also consider subletting for summer only. Mark Leyes 423-9607.

Jewish students wishing to spend a weekend free of charge at a home away from home near Santa Cruz call Paul Yates, Friends of Israel, 335-7618.

HOUS TO SHARE Small house in woods. $60-$70 mo. Prefer a woman to live at least through the summer. Call Ileen. x-2301.

FOR SUBLEASE: Two bdrm. apt. on campus—June 19 to July 17. Married couple affiliated with UCSC only. 423-5190.

DOMICILE NEEDED: If you have or know of large secluded place for July, August, September, contact us: Wilson, P.O. Box 4420, Irvine, Ca.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED Sell BESTLINE—safe biodegradable household and commercial cleaning products that work. Economic too! 30% to 50% profit! Start now or summer work. Call Mr. Anderson. 688-6629.

Classified advertisements may be placed by mail or by phone. All classified advertisements must be pre-paid. Rates: 50¢ for the first 20 words, 5¢ for each additional word. Deadline is Tuesday noon.

the people's pages

WORLD AFFAIRS SCHOLARSHIPS

Four UCSC students have been awarded scholarships to attend the World Affairs Council's 1972 conference on "An American Foreign Policy for the Seventies" at Asilomar on the Monterey Peninsula, May 5, 6, and 7. They are Benjamin Dunn, Ruperto Luntao, Mark Lupher, and David Traxel.

According to Kenneth Phillips, chairman of the Council's Asilomar Scholarship Committee, over 130 students representing 33 high schools, colleges and universities in Northern California will receive scholarships.

Phillips said there were twice as many applicants as scholarships available. The grants are financed by contributions from the Council's individual and corporate members and cover the students' full expenses for the three-day conference.

About a quarter of the scholarship winners are foreign students representing 22 different countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America. Many of the American winners have traveled abroad in the Peace Corps, the military, or as students.

Among the speakers the students will hear at Asilomar will be the **New York Times'** - Washington correspondent, Max Frankel.

SUMMER HEALTH CARE

The Cowell Student Health Center will be open Mondays through Fridays, 8 to 5pm during the summer months (June 18 - September 20) for those students who pay a **$15.00 fee before June 16.** A nurse will be at the Center and doctors will be available on a posted schedule. The laboratory will be staffed and students will be able to fill prescriptions written by Health Center physicians at the Health Center Pharmacy.

The health care is available only to "continuing students" —those attending USCSC this quarter and who plan to return in Fall Quarter, 1972.

Additionally, continuing students may purchase student health insurance coverage tor the summer months for $6.75. This will pay for hospital care, emergency room visits, X-rays, and some doctor visits on an international basis.

Dr. Ruth Frary, Health Center Director, warned that a single visit to the emergency room may cost a student three times the $6.75 summer insurance fee if he/she is uninsured. "Students should check now to see how well their health needs are protected for this summer!" she exclaimed. "For just $21.75 students can have as good coverage as you can buy anywhere."

INTRA-CAMPUS MAIL TO STUDENT APTS. IS TERMINATED

In the past, the Student Apartment budget supported the hiring of a "mailman" to deliver mail to tenants in the UCSC Student Apartments.

Since the U.S. Postal Service has begun providing mail service to each tenant's mail box, this campus-provided service was reduced to delivery of occasional on-campus correspondance, posters, notices, etc.

This intra-campus service was terminated on Monday, April 3.

It will be necessary, therefore, for any office or student addressing a student tenant of the apartments to use the student's - **college address** to assure delivery through intra-campus mail service, or alternately, to use the student's home mailing address for U.S. Postal Service delivery. An example follows:

Mr. Josias Sassafras
Student Apt. Z-986
University of California
Santa Cruz, Ca. 95060

Mail undeliverable for any reason will be returned to sender if return address is provided. Otherwise it will be destroyed.



Dr. Osterbrock

NEW DIRECTOR AT LICK OBSERVATORY

Dr. Donald E. Osterbrock, Chariman of the Department of Astronomy at the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed Director of the University of California's Lick Observatory.

Announcement of the appointment was made jointly on Sunday, April 16, by UC President Charles J. Hitch and UCSC Chancellor Dean McHenry.

Although Dr. Osterbrock's appointment officially will become effective July 1, 1972, he probably will be on Special Leave of Absence, an unsalaried status, for up to one year to complete several prior committments.

In the interim, Dr. Robert P. Kraft, who was appointed Acting Director of Lick in 1968, will continue in that post.

EDMUND G. BROWN TO SPEAK HERE

Edmund G. Brown, former governor of California, will speak on the topic of "The Politics of the 1970's" in the Stevenson College Dining Hall on Monday, May 1, 1972, from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

MINIBUSES VS. BICYCLES

The Central Garage Manager is asking for your help.

It appears that many students on campus are riding their bikes at excessive speeds. Their lack of control as they turn corners is creating a "minibuses vs. bikes" situation.

The student bus drivers have reported many near misses at the following five locations that are considered critical:

the corner of Hagar and McLaughlin Drive,

the corner of McLaughlin Drive and the Crown College entrance road,

the corner of Steinhart and McLaughlin Drive, by Applied Sciences,

on Steinhart Way by the Library, and

the corner of Heller Drive and Meyer Drive by College V.

Paul Schraeder, the Garage Manager, asks that students help maintain a safe campus by exercising caution and reducing bike speed.

HAVELOCK: HEMLOCK TAKEN ORALLY

Erick Havelock will speak on "Was Socrates Literate? Could He Read or Write?" in the Upper Quarry on Monday, May 1, at 4:00 p.m.

Professor Havelock is author of **The Liberal Temper in Greek Politics, The Crucifixtion of Intellectural Man, Preface to Plato,** - and other controversial works. His most recent work concerns the effects of literacy on ancinent society and the change from oral to written culture at the end of the fifth century, b.c.

For further information contact Paul Lee, Room 117, Crown Colleg,e, X2866.

CHARLES GARRY BLACK PANTHERS' AT TORNEY TO SPEAK IN S.C.

The Santa Cruz County Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) invites you to hear Charles Garry, an attorney for the Black Panthers and a dynamic trial lawyer at 8:00 p.m. on May 6 in the auditorium of Harbor High School, at 300 La Fonda.

PLEASE SEND ANNOUNCEMENTS TO –

Box 174, College 5

DEADLINE IS TUESDAY NOON!!!

campus calendar

MAY 2 TUESDAY

WHOLE EARTH SEMINAR/ Board of Studies in Earth Sciences, sponsor/PROFESSOR W. ERNST/University of California, Los Angeles: "Blueschists and Plate Tectonics"/4:00pm/Room 165 Applied Sciences/Free Admission

CONCERT-LECTURE/ University of California Extension, sponsor(fourth in a series of nine weekly programs)/THE FOLK MUSICIANS: An extensive, statewide music program, featuring nationally prominent performers of folk music. Various styles of folk singing and instrumentation are exhibited, interspersed with commentary on personal insights into American cultural patterns as experienced by the individual artists themselves./MALVINA REYNOLDS: "Songs for Today"/8:00pm/Stevenson Dining Hall/Admission:$5.00 general, $2.50 students, and by course enrollment.(Also offered as credit,non-credit and student series course. For further information, call x2351.)

MAY 4 THURSDAY

POETRY READING/College Five Petry Reading Committee, sponsor/KENNETH REXROTH: studied, New School, Art Students' League, Art Institute of Chicago; co-founder, San Francisco Poetry Center; Guggenheim Fellow, 1948-49; Amy Lowell Fellow, 1958; author: **The Phoenix and the Tortoise** (1944), **100 Poems from the Japanese** (1954), **In Defense of the Earth** (1956), **Natural Numbers** (1965), among others/8:00pm/ College Five Dining Hall/Admission, 50 cents

MULTI-MEDIA: COMPUTER FILMS/ Information and Computer Sciences, sponsor/STAN VANDERBEEK, artist-filmaker, Visiting Professor, California Institute of the Arts: Showing of Recent Computer

EXHIBITS

ADLAI E. STEVENSON COLLEGE /Stevenson College Library/Hours: 8:00am-10:00pm daily

CHERYL DOERING, Graduate Sudent, UCSC/Drawings and Paintings/Opens Tuesday, May 2, through Saturday, June 17

COWELL COLLEGE/Eloise Pickard Smith Gallery/Hours: 12:00 noon to 5:00pm daily

BEVERLY CASSELL/Drawings/Opens Monday, May 1, through Saturday, May 20

MERRILL COLLEGE/Merrill College Library/Hours:8:30am-midnight, Monday-Friday; 8:30am-6:00pm, Saturday; 10:00am-midnight, Sunday

ROBERT RASMUSSEN, San Francisco/Ceramic Sculptures and Paintings/Month of May

UNIVERSITY LIBRARY/ Main Floor/Hours:8:00am-11:00pm, Mon.-Thurs.;8:00am-6:00pm, Friday; 9:00am-5:00pm, Saturday; 2:00pm-11:00pm, Sunday

PALACE AND TEMPLES, PEKING, 1946/JACK QUAN, photographer/Series of Photographs taken in Peking in January of 1946/Opened April 10, through May 12

BOOK COLLECTION CONTEST WINNERS/Opens Monday, May 15,

GOOD IDEAS: WE NEED THEM!

The College V Environmental Workshop, under the direction of Lecturer Jerry Yudelson, is preparing for publication a listing and description, along with appropriate photographs and graphic materials, of the **"50 Best Ideas for Improving the Human and Natural Environment in the City of Santa Cruz".**

All suggestions, from vague notions to detailed, even hare-brained, schemes, are heartily welcomed! Please send them to: Jerry Yudelson, Environmental Studies Center, UCSC. For further information, Mr. Yudelson may be contacted by phone at: x2104 or 426-5755.

Contributors will receive a free copy of the publication later in the year.

Problems of Buena Vista Migrant Workers' Camp Continue under Housing Authority's rule

BY MARK FISHER
Staff Writer

Santa Cruz County's Buena Vista Camp for migrant agricultural workers will open May 1, for the first time under the jurisdiction of the Santa Cruz County Housing Authority, rather than under the direct control of the Board of Supervisors.

Located off Buena Vista Road between Santa Cruz and Watsonville, and directly adjacent to the Sherriff's Rehabilitation Facility, the camp will enter its sixth year of operation on a first-come, first-served basis to one hundred migrant families wishing housing during the agricultural season in Santa Cruz County.

Improvement of the camp has been the subject of much debate but only limited action since Buena Vista was placed under the Housing Authority in February, as reported in the *City On A Hill Press* on February 10.

As described in the earlier *Press* article, the County Board of Supervisors elected to construc sewage lagoons to serve the camp, to eliminate "serious sewage overflows which have occurred during the past two summers." According to Mr. Rod Pulley of the Housing Authority, these lagoons have been installed , and at present are being fenced in. They are located in the draw between the camp and the Sheriff's Rehabilitation Facility.

"However, since the publication of the previous article, no long-range decision concerning the future of permanent migrant housing has been made by the Supervisors.

The Housing Authority has requested such a decision in view of the very low quality of the present facilities at Buena Vista, and of the shortcomings of the location of the camp itself.

SITE INDEFINITE

The article stated: "The decision to construct lagoons...raised the question of whether or not the Supervisors wanted the camp to remain indefinitely at its present location." This question remains unanswered to date, though Rod Pulley agreees that construction of the sewage lagoons would probably indicate that the Board will tend to favor the maintenance of the camp where it is.

Several possible sites in the south county, where the majority of migrants work, have been evaluated by the Housing Authority, but with the camp scheduled to open on May 1, the question at present remains: What is the future of migrant housing in Santa Cruz County?

Rod Pulley: "The Board of Supervisors simply has to make a political decision one way or the other:" whether to renovate or transfer the site, or to leave it where it is and as it is.

The units there are poorly constructed plywood boxes, badly lighted and highly vulnerable to fire. Even low-cost prefabricated units would be a marked improvement.

Currently under investigation is the possibility of constructing permanent, year-round housing for low-income agricultural families under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Such a venture would involve large-scale cooperation between local businesses, and state and federal agencies, for it means coordination of loan financing and counseling , building or expansion of educational facilities for both children and adults, and creation of non-agricultural jobs for the workers during the off-season in the county.

BREAKING THE CYCLE

Such a scheme, while quite complex, is viewed as a way to try to break the cycle of migrant labor.

Asked about the migrant labor situation in general, Pulley says: "In the last few years, it has improved quite a bit. One of the main reasons has been the ending of the bracero program.

Braceros were extremely poorly-paid Mexican nationals brought in by the government in response to pressure from big California growers, who returned to Mexico at the end of the season.

What I'd also like to see is the elimination of the green-card program, where you have Mexican nationals legally here earning money, and spending the winter in Mexico. What we're trying to do is raise the economic status of the migrants to resident laborers, and then to low-income workers. If you do that, and then have more green-carders come in from Mexico to become migrants, you've gotten nowhere."

TRANSFER UNLIKELY

So far prospects for transfer of the camp are not great. Suggestions to move it closer to or within the metropolitan area have also met with opposition.

At present, Buena Vista is composed of 100 units, each renting for $1.00 per day per family. The camp is open for 180 days each year, usually from about May 1 to October 31, when the season is over and the laborers have left. The main crops in the area are lettuce, apples and berries, grown to the west, north and east of Watsonville respectively. The workers must provide their own transportation to the fields.

The average size of a tenant family is 5.5-6 people; generally, children are working in the fields as soon as they can legally earn a wage. The camp is too small to meet the demand for housing in the area: last year about 50 families, or 300 people, were turned away. Hopefully, this shortage will be alleviated by the new camcamps built by King City and Gilroy; prior to this year, Buena Vista was the only camp of its kind in this part of the state.

Each unit is provided with water and electricity, and each family has the use of a refrigerator, a table and chairs, a dresser and mirror, four beds and four mattresses and other appliances.

This year's budget for the camp determined by the Housing Authority is $45,138 for 180 days. The cost for the sewage lagoons is $25,475, half of which will be reimbursed to the county from HEW funds by the State Department of Human Resources Development. While the camp was built with federal funds, the cost of maintenance must be provided from local revenues.

The child care center and school at Buena Vista is funded separately by HEW. During the period of occupancy of Buena Vista, it cares for 60-65 children from the ages of 2 to 5 years, providing two meals and two snacks daily.

The educational component of the center, lasting from 9 a.m. to 12 noon, includes such subjectsas English and art. The children have the rest of the day free.

The student-teacher ratio is approximately 15 to 1, and each teacher has two aides, some of whom, from time to time, have been UCSC students.



Buena Vista Migrant Workers' Camp Photo / Fisher

'Too small to meet the demand'

WEEKLY MEDITATION SESSIONS START THIS AFTERNOON

A meditation session will be held weekly starting today, Thursday, April 27, and continuing until the end of the quarter. They will be held in the Library of the Health Center from 2:00 to 3:30 p.m.

Some time each week will be spent in instruction and discussing various meditation techniques, in doing meditations, and in sharing experiences.

The sessions will be led by Meredith Sabini, an Intern in Psychology at the Counseling Center.



CHICANO SCHOOL BOYCOTT

From Front Page

allows a 5-year grace period before any new schools have to be built.

They feel that such a clausewould mean that in effect no new schools would be built.

As it stands now, Radcliff Elementary, intending to become a bilingual school, will close if federal funds are not allocated.

Federal funding may depend on whether or not the District can eliminate double sessions.

The condemned Pajaro Elementary will combine with Linscott in partial use and function as one school.

Radcliff, Pajaro and Linscott, the three initially planned to be closed, have the highest proportions of Chicano students.

Many students in the boycott do not attend one of the five schools chosen for the fist-year implementation of the plan.

The Union de Padred de Familia opposes the selective trial of the 45-15 plan as well as its scheduled establishment for the entire school district.

The organized Chicanos see the plan as only dāmaging to themselves economically and to their children educationally.

Teachers in the district share in the opposition towards the plan. When polled, 70 per cent felt that the 45-15 plan would not provide better educational opportunities than if the present program were continued.

Since students would not necesssarily return to the same teacher after a 3 week break, there is strong sentiment that student½teacher relations would weaken.

Many teachers indicated that the funds needed to implement the plan could be better used for school supplies.

As the plan would not reduce the student½teacher ratio, they largely supported further investigations into other possibilities before this one is realized.

When the 45-15 plan take effect in July, the boycott will be three months old. The students will have finished a fragmented school year. They will have had numerous teachers and several class room shifts.

At present, there are still many efforts to make this alternate school as valuable as possible for the children.

Volunteers to teach and help organize the school are still needed. School supplies are insufficient and are used up quickly.

More information may be obtained by calling Liz Fernandez of COPE at 722-3849, or by stopping by the MECHA office on campus, on the first floor the Merrill Classroom Building.

NEW PROVOSTS

From Front Page

Politically, he is interested in the role of Portuguese imperialism in Africa, and American multinational corporations supporting Portuguese colonialism.

When he comes to Santa Cruz, he hopes to become involved with the South Pacific Studies Center to learn about race relations there. Hopefully he will be able to follow this study with some sort of comparative work on race relations in Africa and the South Pacific.

Also unofficial but practically certain is the appointment of a new Crown provost, Stephen Toulmin. Not among the names previously mentioned in the *Press*. Toulmin seems to be accepted as a good choice by most of the faculty at Crown. Presently at the University of Michigan, he is a philosopher of science, and not a "hard-core" scientist—an interesting choice for Crown, supposedly dedicated to the natural sciences.